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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	8.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.30	7.10
Yau-mat	8.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.39	7.19
Shatin	9.00	9.34	10.49	12.19	1.34	4.54	5.49	7.29
Tai-po	9.10	9.44	10.59	12.29	1.44	5.04	5.59	7.39
Tai-po Market	9.20	9.54	11.09	12.39	1.54	5.14	6.09	7.49
Fanning	9.30	10.03	11.19	12.49	2.03	5.24	6.19	7.59
Shuangshui	9.40	10.13	11.29	12.59	2.13	5.34	6.29	8.09
Shum-chun	9.50	10.23	11.39	13.09	2.23	5.44	6.39	8.19

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shum-chun	7.21	8.05	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.19	6.09
Shuangshui	7.29	8.12	10.46	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.26	6.16
Fanning	7.39	8.16	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.30	6.20
Tai-po Market	7.49	8.25	10.59	12.01	3.21	4.38	5.40	6.30
Tai-po	7.59	8.30	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	5.44	6.34
Shatin	7.69	8.43	11.17	12.21	3.29	4.46	5.48	6.38
Yau-mat	7.79	8.53	11.29	12.33	3.39	4.56	5.58	6.48
Kowloon	7.89	9.03	11.39	12.41	3.49	5.06	6.08	6.58

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	8.40	9.35	10.30	12.00	2.23	5.29	7.10	
Yau-mat	8.50	9.44	10.39	12.09	2.31	5.39	7.19	
Shatin	9.00	9.54	10.49	12.19	2.35	5.51	7.29	
Tai-po	9.10	10.04	10.59	12.29	2.43	6.05	7.39	
Tai-po Market	9.20	10.13	11.09	12.39	2.47	6.09	7.49	
Fanning	9.30	10.23	11.19	12.49	2.51	6.13	7.59	
Shuangshui	9.40	10.33	11.29	12.59	2.55	6.17	8.09	
Shum-chun	9.50	10.43	11.39	13.09	2.59	6.21	8.19	

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shum-chun	8.13	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.40	6.09	
Shuangshui	8.19	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.47	6.16	
Fanning	8.29	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.51	6.20	
Tai-po Market	8.39	10.59	12.01	3.21	4.38	6.01	6.30	
Tai-po	8.47	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	6.05	6.34	
Shatin	8.51	11.17	12.21	3.29	4.46	6.09	6.38	
Yau-mat	9.03	11.29	12.33	3.39	4.56	6.13	6.48	
Kowloon	9.11	11.37	12.41	3.49	5.06	6.21	6.58	

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Stations	Dep.	Arr.
Fanning	7.45	11.30	8.20	Sha Tau Kok	10.15	1.05	5.00	
Sha Tau Kok	8.40	12.25	8.15	Fanning	11.10	3.00	5.55	
SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.								
Fanning	7.45	11.30	8.20	Sha Tau Kok	10.15	2.05	5.15	
Sha Tau Kok	8.40	12.25	8.15	Fanning	11.10	3.00	5.10	

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| | 1 phial Pomeranian Bitters. |

No. 2 HAMPER-\$30.

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| 1 Qt. Guillemart Champagne. |
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| 1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy. |
| 1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy. |
| 2 Qts. King Geo. IV. or Perfection Whisky. |
| 2 Qts. Tawny Dry Port. |
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| 1 Qt. D.O.L. Old Tom or Dry Gin. |
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| 1 phial Pomeranian Bitters. |

No. 3 HAMPER-\$26.

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| 1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy. |
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| 2 Qts. Sup. R.O. Port. |
| 2 Qts. King Geo. IV. or Perfection Whisky. |
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THE VALUE OF THE BIBLE.

SERMON AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

The Rev. T. B. Powell, Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral, preached the following sermon on Sunday (the 4th Sunday in Advent):

Text from the Book of Psalms: "Thy Word is a lantern unto my feet, and a light unto my paths."

It has been said with a certain measure of truth that the plain man the Bible is no longer the Book of Books. This attitude of the plain man springs from a common human weakness which craves for infallibility. At one time the Pope of Rome was generally regarded as infallible, that is, that he was not capable of error. But when the lamp of religion and scholarship shone forth with a greater light, the claims of the Pope were regarded as unhistorical and not founded on truth. And so men put the Bible in the place of the Pope—they still insisted there must be something infallible—and they contended that the Bible was free from error, that every word in it was direct from God. But again, the increase of divinely-given knowledge came to prove that even the Bible was not free from error. Modern science threw some doubt on the Creation narrative among other things, and the plain man, surrounded by a general sense of insecurity, gave up reading the Bible. He had almost made the mistake of regarding the Bible as in some ways a grandiose edition of Old Moore's almanac—a book primarily to predict the future, and in particular to give details about the end of the world.

And even the ordinary Christian has his difficulties. He still clings to the belief that the Bible is somehow or other different from and more splendid than other books, but he finds it hard to provide himself with any clear or sufficient reason for this belief; and as he has no definite idea how he ought to read the Bible the natural result is that in many cases he does not read it at all. Yet it cannot be denied that up to our generation the Bible has occupied a unique and a supreme place, as a creative, a moulding and a sustaining power in the spiritual lives of Christian men. In every generation, and wherever the light of revelation has shone, says Coleridge in a fine passage, "men of all ranks, conditions, and states of mind, have found in this volume a correspondent for every movement towards the better felt in their own hearts; the needy soul has found supply, the feeble a help, the sorrowful a comfort."

DEGREES OF INSPIRATION.

Now if the Bible is to be restored to its rightful place in our own lives we should, I think, be mindful of two things. The first is that God generally works by a process of evolution, that is, from the lower to the higher, and this is true of the books of the Bible. It is quite definitely wrong to assume that every verse in the Bible is of equal value. Inspiration is not divine dictation, and moreover, there are degrees of inspiration. Accordingly the early books of the Bible give us men's primitive ideas about God, they represent the infant school of religious education. And then gradually God was able to reveal Himself more, and man's eternal search after Him was more adequately rewarded; by the time we get to the prophetic books we find the revelation more advanced and perfected than it was in the times of Abraham and Moses. When we come to the New Testament the revelation stands forth in all its beauty and completeness. God revealed His character utterly and finally in the person of Jesus Christ, for God is Light. But the whole process from the days of Adam was both slow and gradual, with the human element very strong. We do well then to face the many difficulties of the Old Testament, by the light we have gained from the study of the New, always remembering that the Bible is not a text-book of science, nor a compendium of philosophy, but a revelation of God. And the second thing we should bear in mind is that the Bible is God's book by use it is, in a unique and universal sense, man's book. The authors, the editors, the compilers of the various books, are now seen by the light of careful scholarship to be men of flesh and blood, linked to us by the possession of a common humanity. It has been justly said that they are not like the dolls of a ventriloquist, or like children repeating from memory a lesson they have learned but not understood, quoting catch-words and phrases which are not a part of themselves, and find no answer in their own experience. Rather, they are living men, sharing our joys and sorrows, our hopes and aspirations, our needs and our perplexities; facing the crooked questions which are the common heritage of humanity; saying what they feel and know, and speaking with the conviction that is the real secret of the religious power of the Bible. It teaches religion, and leads men to God, because its writers were men who had religion—"soul is kindled only by soul." And as these men of old write,

they pour out the secrets of their hearts, and admit us to the innermost chambers of their lives. As we read their story our hearts burn within us—we are fired with their enthusiasm, their faith in God evokes a like faith in us—we read the Bible because in it we find God.

"And though they saw, as we do, The Sin and sorrow in the world, the stream Of evil, gathering on from age to age With all its rocks and all its wrecks of life And men's hearts hardened, and the tender lips Of women lead in laughter, and the sob Of children helpless, and the sight of slaves."

all, as it were, shrieking against the goodness of God, yet they, like us, had an imperishable hope in the ultimate victory of the right, they put their trust in God and were not confounded.

ENGLISHMEN'S PRIDE IN THE BIBLE.

Now we, as Englishmen, have a special pride in the Bible, because in great measure we have given it to the world. Let me quote to you part of a leading article which appeared in *The Times*: "No book that ever was printed has had an influence so profound, so universal, and so enduring over all the races of British blood, as the English Bible. Their conceptions of the sublime and most sacred truths, their morals, their politics, their public and private habits of thought, their manners which are the reflection of these things, their literature which presents and embodies them, their daily conversation in unnumbered homely acts and words, have been framed upon it and coloured by it, consciously and unconsciously, throughout the secular process of their growth and their development. It is impossible to imagine what they would have been, what their growth and their development would have been, without this influence, constant as the air they breathe, and not less needful to their full national life."

But the writer goes on to say that the possession of the English Bible creates a debt to other peoples. "That we should come to races, barbarous or savage a few years ago, uproot their customs, albeit substituting for them the most scrupulous justice, give them railways, motors, wireless and the rest, and yet withhold from them a knowledge which is open for all at home to acquire, if it is not imparted in childhood, would be an unforgivable oversight. Nor is it only to the least enlightened races that the debt is due. Nations with ancient civilisations have equally a claim to expect that the common book of Christendom should in these days of vernacular presses, be made accessible to them. Happily, as the Bible Society's statistics show, it is brought to them in great numbers."

So, in conclusion, let us bear in mind that in one sense you and I are scriptures of God. As the apostle says, "We are living Epistles, known and read of all men." We human beings are living Psalms, prophets, gospels; thousands will read us who never read the Bible. Let us steadily recollect that the Bible is meant to lead us to Christ; let us turn to it with added zeal, as part of our daily reading. For what the Bible has done for others it can do for us. As we read and pray over it the spark of faith will be kindled anew in us, and in part we shall see God as they saw Him. But if we fail to catch the glimpses they saw, and to hear the voices they heard it would be wrong for us to conclude that they were deceived, and that there were no visions and no voices. God grant that the day will come for all of us when we shall see the true value of the scriptures, when God will speak to us persons as from the printed page. Then, indeed, we shall be able to say that we believe, not because of what others have said to us, but because we have seen for ourselves, and do know.

THE JAPANESE CENSUS.

LEADING FIGURES.

According to the census taken on October 1st, the total population in Japan Proper was 59,736,704. Against the last record of 55,943,053 the present population indicates an increase of 3,793,651, or of 6.7 per cent. The population increased in the past five years at the rate of 750,000 per year. The density of population in Japan Proper is 2,425 per square kilometre (157 per square mile), showing an increase of 133 per square kilometre against 2,272 of the census taken in 1920. Of the whole population 30,012,820 were men and 29,723,884 women. The former exceed the latter by 288,936 in number, or 100 females per 101 males. In Europe, with the exception of Sweden, women exceeded men, but it is otherwise in America and Canada. The population of Formosa was 3,994,226, of which 2,055,133 were men and 1,939,093 women, showing an increase of 1,338,928, or 9.3 per cent, as compared with the last census. Saghalien had a population of 200,604 consisting of 122,202 males and 78,402 females, indicating an increase of 07,805, or 92.2 per cent, against the last record. (Korea is not reported yet.) The population of the principal cities was as follows:-

Cities.	Populations.
Tokyo	2,114,508
Kobe	1,068,323
Nagoya	708,560
Kyoto	679,679
Kobe	644,111
Yokohama	405,888
Nagasaki	189,071

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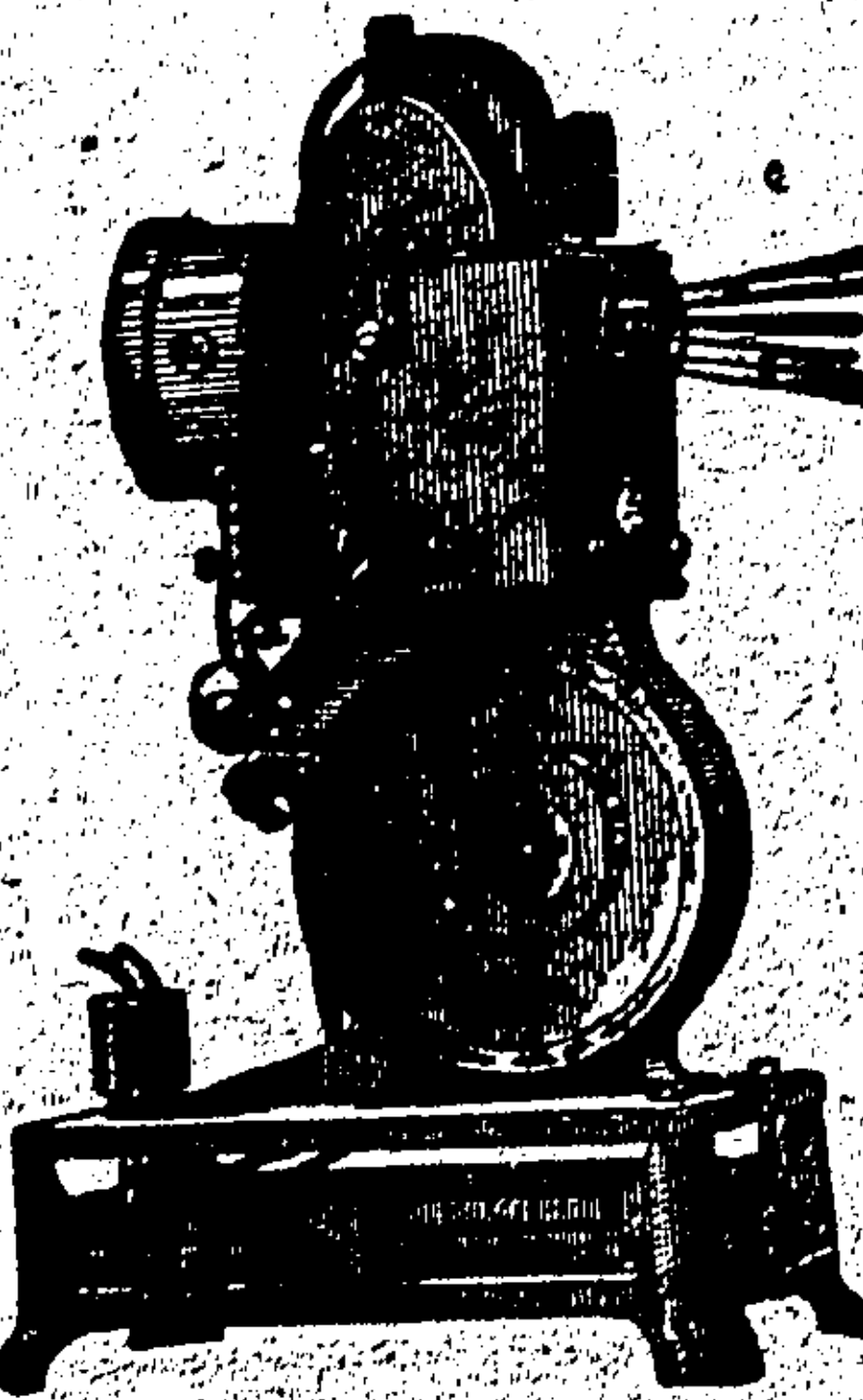
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STATE INSURANCE IN JAPAN. GREAT SUCCESS OF GOVERNMENT SCHEME.

Since the Japanese Government's Simple Life Insurance scheme came into effect in October, 1916, the amount insured for has risen to Y.1,000,000,000, and the number of insured to 7,950,000.

To reach the first Y.100,000,000 it took 1 1/2 years and Y.200,000,000 three years. Since 1921, however, Y.100,000,000 has been added about every ten months, and after the great earthquake, particularly since the thrift propaganda in autumn last year, the insurances increased rapidly, and aggregated Y.800,000,000 in March this year, Y.600,000,000 in July, and exceeded Y.1,000,000,000 on the 3rd inst.

The success, the Japan Chronicle says, has raised the question of an increase in the amount insured for. Under the present system Y.350 is the maximum, which is not considered as filling actual needs. Since the inauguration of the State Insurance conditions have greatly changed, which requires an increase of Y.150 in the maximum to Y.500, in the opinion of the Communications Office. A Bill is being drawn up to be submitted to the House in the next session for the modification of the system.

To the proposed increase in the amount the private companies offer strong opposition. An increase within Y.100 may be justifiable, it is argued, but the innovation proposed by the authorities when carried out, will take off a large proportion of business from private enterprises. On this ground representations have been filed with the Department of Communications by the Life Insurance Association and other organizations representing private interests. The Government, however, takes quite a different view of the situation and is convinced that the increase of Y.150 will in no way interfere with private business.

MESOPOTAMIA OIL.

QUESTION OF AMERICAN
INTEREST IN IT.

U.S. DENIALS.

Widespread interest has been aroused by a disclosure by Sir Charles Greenway, chairman of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, at the annual meeting of shareholders, regarding the distribution of the shares of the Turkish Petroleum Company, which has obtained a 75-years concession for the exploitation of oil in Mesopotamia.

Until now the public has been led to believe that United States interests held an equal portion of 25 per cent. of the shares of the Turkish Petroleum Company, along with three other groups—the Anglo-Persian Company, representing Britain, the Royal Dutch and Shell, and a French group of 67 oil companies and financial concerns.

Now it has been revealed by Sir Charles Greenway that the American group has no holding whatever in the Turkish Petroleum Company, and when a newspaper representative made inquiries at the offices of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. the information was given that the United States interests have never at any time held any of the shares because the negotiations for their inclusion have never been completed.

Sir Charles Greenway said at the meeting that the shares of the Turkish Petroleum Company were now held as follows: 47 1/2 per cent. by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

22 1/2 per cent. by the Royal Dutch and Shell group.

25 per cent. by the French interests.

5 per cent. by Mr. C. E. Gulbenkian, a director of the Royal Dutch Company.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH U.S.

"The negotiations with the United States interests are to be continued," said a representative of the Anglo-Persian Company, "but it is not possible to indicate the result." He added that the demand of the United States Government for an "open door policy" in Iraq had not yet been realized because of what appeared to be a difference regarding the shares disposed of to Mr. Gulbenkian.

The total capital of all the companies interested in the Mesopotamia exploitation if the American group participates would be nearly \$1,000,000,000.

Mr. W. S. Taggart, the president of the Standard Oil Company—the principal unit of the American group—cabled a denial to London of a report from Constantinople that his company had been given a petrol monopoly in Turkey in exchange for withdrawing from the Mesopotamia undertaking. The Russian Soviet Agency in Turkey claims to have obtained the concession to retail oil in that country.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extrême-Orient, of Saigon in their market report for December 15th states:—

Our market is weaker and the supply of paddy is more regular. Small lots of new crop paddy are daily coming on the market and lower prices are expected. Some sales have been made to China but there is practically no demand to report from other markets. The total amount of rice exported from January 1st to November 20th, 1923, is 1,332,350,000 tons, against 1,039,789,554 in 1922.

We quote to-day white Saigon rice No. 1 25% broken round grain, per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon; Hongkong \$7.10; 20.14.1; yen 9.50.

White Saigon rice No. 1 sift, Japan quality, per picul of 134 lbs. f.o.b. Saigon; Hongkong 6.75; 20.13.5; yen 9.10. For December-January shipment.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

December 23rd, 1923.

Hongkong Bank \$1,000 sel. 990 ss.

Chartered Bank 210 nom.

Mercantile Bank, A. & B. 210 nom.

P. & O. Bank 210 nom.

East Asia Bank 210 nom.

Canton Insurance 3000 nom.

China Underwriters \$21 buy, 235 ss.

North China Insurance \$14 nom.

Union Insurance \$24 nom.

Yangtze Insurance \$33 buy.

China Fire Insurance \$180 nom.

Hongkong Fire Insurance \$800 no. a.

Douglases \$35 sel.

H.K. & O. M. Steamboats \$23 nom.

Hongkong Tugs \$14 sel.

Indo-China (Fr.) \$14 nom.

Do. (Def.) \$45 sel.

Do. Hongkong 35 sel.

Shell Transport \$7/8 buy.

Star Ferry \$1 nom.

Waterboats \$15 buy.

Oriental Navigation \$350 nom.

China Sugars \$31 nom.

Malacca Sugars \$31 nom.

Benguet \$3 nom.

Kailan Mining Ad. 40/ nom.

Do. (single) \$14 sel.

Shanghai Explorations \$14 sel.

Shanghai Loans \$8 nom.

Ranba \$5.80 nom.

Ural Caspians \$4/ nom.

H.K. & K. Wharves \$130 nom.

H.K. & W. Docks \$56 buy.

Hongkong \$167 buy.

New Engineering \$114 buy.

Shanghai Dock \$114 buy.

H.K. & S. Hotels (old) \$9 buy, 9/9.10 ss.

Hongkong Realty (sp.) \$3 buy, 3/4 sel.

H.K. Territorials (p.) \$5.00 buy.

Humphreys Estates \$14 nom.

Prince's Buildings \$150 nom.

Rural Lands \$7 sel.

Ewo Cottons \$11.10 sel.

Oriental \$14 sel.

Shanghai Cottons (old) \$11 sel.

Do. (new) \$11 sel.

Amusements \$104 buy.

Canton Ice \$7/8 nom.

Cementa (combined) \$12 nom.

Do. (old) \$12 nom.

Do. (new) \$3 nom.

China Buses \$10 buy.

China Lights (combined) \$10 sel. & div.

Do. (old) \$15.10 nom.

Do. (new) \$10.45 nom.

China Providents (comb.) \$324 nom.

Do. (old) \$24 sel.

Do. (new) \$3 sel.

Constructions \$130 buy.

Dairy Farms \$171 sel.

Der A. Wing (p.) \$10 nom.

Hongkong Electric \$34 nom.

Macao Electric \$40 nom.

H.K. Developments 30 cts. buy.

H.K. Bopes (combined) \$40 sel.

Do. (old) \$13 nom.

Do. (new) \$24 nom.

Hongkong Tramways \$22 buy.

Lane Crawfords \$12 buy.

Mackintosh \$11 sel.

Peak Tram (old) \$11 buy.

Do. (new) (sp.) \$8 nom.

Sinceres \$11 sel.

Laxis \$5 sel.

United Asbestos \$20 nom.

Watsons (old) \$14 sel.

Do. (new) \$13 sel.

Wm. Fowells \$13 sel.

buy—buyers; sel—sellers; ss—sales; nom.—nominal.

SINGAPORE RUBBER MARKET.

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CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL

SATURDAY, 26th December BOXING NIGHT CARNIVAL—8 p.m. to 1 a.m.
Fancy or Evening Dress Optional Late Car to Peak—1.30 a.m.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

THURSDAY, 31st December NEW YEAR'S EVE CARNIVAL—8 p.m. to 1 a.m.
Fancy or Evening Dress Optional Motor Coach to the Hongkong Hotel
and to the Peak Hotel—1.15 a.m.
Late Peak Tram-car—2 a.m.
FRIDAY, 1st January, 1926 Tea Dance—4.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
SATURDAY, 2nd January Dinner Dance—8 p.m. to 12 Midnight
as usual.

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CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR
HENRY GOLLAN).]

THE MURDER CHARGE.

The trial of the Chinese who is charged with murder of Yee Mohamed, an Indian constable, at Ngau Shi Wan on July 8th was continued yesterday.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., prosecuted, and Mr. Elsiey Zeidyn defended.

Mr. Zeidyn continued his cross-examination of the chief witness for the Crown, the Indian Sergeant who found the deceased wounded on the hillside and later identified the prisoner.

Witness produced his note-book in which he had made entries concerning the occurrence. He stated that the entry with reference to seeing the prisoner cutting trees, his arrest, and his eventual disappearance was not entered soon after the occurrence because he was kept busy and had no time to do so.

Questioned as to the several entries in his note-book, witness said that he wrote some but that others were written from his dictation by another Indian constable. He did not show Inspector Murphy the report he had made with regard to the occurrence of July 8th until October 3rd when he identified prisoner as the man who had been in the custody of Yee Mohamed.

Questioned as to an entry which stated that the deceased was shot in the left side, witness said that he had put it down to aid his memory.

Mr. Zeidyn: You could not then rely on your memory?

Witness: The book is for the purpose of aiding one's memory. If I forget anything I can refer to my book.

He agreed that he could never forget the sight of Yee Mohamed lying on the hillside grievously wounded, but he thought it advisable to make a note with regard to the wound of deceased.

Mr. Zeidyn: Then why is it that in your note-book there is no description of the man who was supposed to have shot your comrade?

Witness: It was not necessary.

Questioned as to a statement in his book which stated that when first seen, the prisoner was coming towards them, he said that it was so.

Counsel thereupon pointed out that he had previously stated in evidence that the man's back was turned all the time, until he was arrested. Witness said that he dictated this note to another Indian constable, because he could write better than he could.

Replying to another question he said that during his fifteen years in the police force, he had only made one other serious report.

His Lordship: During the 15 years in the police force you have only made one other entry of a similar character?

Witness: Yes, only one. The other was in 1914, when I arrested a German prisoner who had escaped from the Prisoners of War Camp.

Further questioned by Counsel, who pointed out the various entries made in the note-book, witness said that others beside himself wrote in it.

Re-examined by Counsel for the Crown, he said that he had used many books during the time he had been in the police force. He had used them with regard to traffic notes. Questioned as to what age he thought prisoner might be, he said that he would take him to be between 38 and 40 years.

Chan Chau Fai, a Chinese constable, who was one of the party which set out for Ngau Shi Wan on July 8th, gave similar evidence. He stated that he identified the prisoner as the man who was arrested for cutting trees on July 8th. When prisoner was paraded first, he identified him 90 per cent, but when he was dressed in the same clothes which he wore when he was arrested, he recognized him fully. He stated that at that time prisoner wore short trousers.

Replying to Counsel for the Crown, witness said that he was certain that prisoner was the man who had been arrested for cutting trees.

Cross-examined by Mr. Zeidyn, witness said that he and his companions left Kowloon City Police Station at 4 a.m. and arrived at Ngau Shi Wan at about 5.30 a.m. A little later they came upon a man who was carrying a tree trunk on his shoulder. When he saw the police he did not drop the tree and bolt. When it was pointed out to him that in his depositions at the Magistrate, he stated that he did "bolt," witness said that he never said it.

Asked as to what age he thought the man was, he said that he considered that he was about 50.

At this stage the case was adjourned until to-day.

[BEFORE MR. JUSTICE WOOD, THE
PEINE JUDGE.]SENTENCES FOR POSSESSION
OF ARMS.

The Chinese who pleaded guilty on Monday to possession of arms, was fined \$100 or three months' imprisonment.

He had been found not guilty of a charge of shooting with intent to do bodily harm to a Chinese constable, when a party of police, on having no reply to a request for admittance tried to force open the door of his house. He pleaded that he thought they were robbers, and the jury accepted his story.

The two Kowloon houseboys who were charged with possession of arms were each sentenced to nine months with hard labour.

TAI O RAID SEQUEL.

Six Chinese were charged with having been concerned in an armed raid at Tai O. It is alleged that five revolvers and 12 rounds of ammunition were found in their possession when they were arrested.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. H. K. Holmes) prosecuted and Mr. Somerset Fitzroy defended.

The case was adjourned sine die. Two of the accused were remanded on bail of \$1,500 each, and the four others \$500 each.

RECENT BORDER INCIDENT.

ENQUIRY INTO SHOOTING AFFAIR
CONCLUDED.

"JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE."

The enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of two unknown Chinese, apparently strike pickets from the Chinese side of the frontier, who were shot by Sub-Inspector D. W. Barnett in the hills of the Sheung Shui district on December 1st, was concluded at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon by Mr. R. E. Lindsell, sitting as a Coroner, with a special jury.

The members of the jury were Messrs. T. H. G. Brayfield (foreman), George Grimble and J. P. Braga. Mr. W. G. Gerrard, A.S.P., New Territories, North, conducted the case for the Police.

After two Weihaiwei constables had given evidence and Sub-Inspector Barnett had been recalled and further questions put to him, and Mr. Gerrard had also been briefly questioned, the Coroner delivered his summing-up. Following a brief retirement by the jury, the Coroner returned a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide."

A Weihaiwei constable, Pi Wen Chau, stationed at Sheung Shui, said that on December 1st he accompanied a Sergeant to Sun Uk Ling. Before reaching Sun Uk Ling he met a woman who reported that she had been robbed. He went on past Sun Uk Ling towards Maan Kam To.

He and the Sergeant turned toward a gap in the hills on the way and he saw three Chinese running toward the top of the hill. Witness heard one shot and could still see the three men running at the top of the hill. Five or six other shots followed and the men then disappeared. He could not see who fired the shots. Two shots were fired by the Sergeant. When the man disappeared, witness and the Sergeant climbed to the hill-top and he saw two wounded Chinese lying down. From the top of the hill he saw the third Chinese, about 400 yards away, near the foot of the hill.

In reply to a question, witness said the Sergeant fired two shots when they went to climb the hill and witness fired one shot from the top of the hill at the third Chinese who was running away. The last shot was without visible effect.

Another Weihaiwei constable, Chi Ching Ho, said that on December 1st, he accompanied the last witness and the Sergeant from Sheung Shui to Sun Uk Ling. When the last witness and the Sergeant turned off to the hill, witness continued straight on and then around the hill. Before parting with the Sergeant he heard five or six shots fired on the hillside. He could not see anybody when he heard these shots. About ten minutes later, after parting with the Sergeant and going on alone, he heard a single shot. When he got to the Brick Kilns road he saw a man disappear into a sugar-cane field, about 400 yards away. Witness heard no more shooting. Witness went up the hill to where Inspector Barnett was and saw two men lying down. They had been shot. He helped to search the vicinity for arms and found two badges which he handed to Inspector Barnett upon his return to Sheung Shui.

INSPECTOR BARNETT RECALLED.

Inspector Barnett was recalled and asked a number of questions by the Coroner.

The Coroner: You have heard the evidence that the Weihaiwei Sergeant gave at the last hearing to the effect that he heard five or six shots fired up the hillside, followed by five or six more. Can you understand that evidence?

Witness: The man that ran down the pathway fired two rounds and I fired two rounds. When I came to the top of the hill I fired three more rounds at the two men.

The Coroner: So there were four shots fired to begin with and three shots fired afterwards?—Witness: Yes.

Mr. W. G. Gerrard (A.S.P.): The report, Mr. W. G. Gerrard, would echo.

The Coroner: And you are absolutely certain then that only six or seven shots were fired in your neighbourhood?—Witness: Yes.

The Coroner: Apart from your apprehension that these two men running away might be armed and might open fire on you, do you consider you could have arrested them unless you had fired?—Witness: No.

The Coroner: Was your idea in firing to kill or merely to stop them?—Witness: To stop them.

The Coroner: And at the time were you quite satisfied that they were robbers who had been robbing these women?—Witness: I was quite satisfied that these were the three men I was told about. I believed they were robbers.

The Coroner: Had you any other motive for wishing to stop them?—Witness: Only that one of the men fired on me.

QUESTIONS BY THE FOREMAN.

A series of questions were then put to Sub-Inspector Barnett by the foreman of the jury.

The Foreman: Was there any other European Police Officer in the station of Sheung Shui at the time of this shooting?—Witness: There was no other European police officer there at the time. I previously had a Sergeant there, but he had been temporarily transferred two or three days before and returned two or three days later.

The Foreman: Were these three men, the person who got away and the two deceased, fairly close together when you first saw them?—Witness: Yes.

The Foreman: Did you believe, after being fired at twice by the person at whom you shot twice, and who apparently escaped, that the remaining two persons whom you were after were similarly armed when you fired at them?—Witness: Yes.

The Foreman: As regards these three badges, I believe it was put down in evidence that two were picked up by a Shantung policeman and one by a villager. Do you think it is possible that although you found no firearms actually on the persons of the deceased, that they finding themselves in a tight corner before you shot at them, dropped their firearms and that they were picked up and concealed by other searchers who assisted in picking up these exhibits?—Witness: I do not now think it likely that the two men were armed; if they were armed they might well have thrown away their arms.

MR. GERRARD QUESTIONED.

Mr. W. G. Gerrard (A.S.P., North) was questioned by the Coroner.

The Coroner: During the past few months have there been many cases of robberies near the border?—Witness: Quite a number. There have been several on consecutive days and then at intervals.

The Coroner: Have the reports often stated that robbers were armed?—Witness: Yes.

The Coroner: Usually?—Witness: In every case.

The Coroner: Have you made any effort to bring before the Court the three women mentioned in this case?—Witness: I have made every possible effort.

The Coroner: Any or all?—Witness: All of them.

The Coroner: I suppose you would have been glad if you could have got one?—Witness: Yes. They sent a deputy to see me. They sent word to say that they were afraid of reprisals by the strikers and that if they came to Hongkong to give evidence they feared they would be killed or imprisoned.

The Coroner: They live across the border?—Witness: Yes.

The Coroner: You have examined these note-books and the translations of the contents. What did they convey to your mind?—Witness: They conveyed to my mind that they were the note-books of a strike picket.

The Coroner: That is all the evidence that can be put before the Court?—Witness: Yes.

THE SUMMING UP.

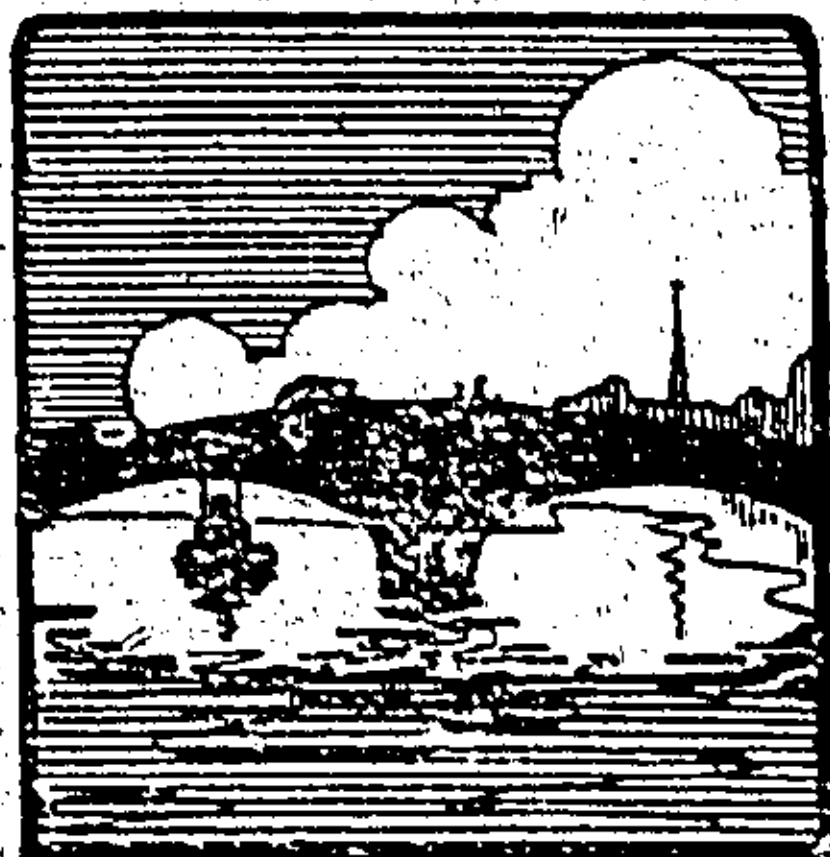
Mr. Lindsell in the course of his summing-up said he did not propose to comment at any great length upon the evidence, because the main facts were clear. There could be no doubt that these two men met their deaths from shots fired by Sub-Inspector Barnett. It was for the jury to decide whether they would accept his story as a full and true account of the events leading up to the shooting. His story was a straightforward one. At Sun Uk Ling he received information of a robbery. He learned that robbers were in the hills and made an effort to cut them off. On the hillside he saw three men whom he suspected were robbers. His suspicions were confirmed when he heard a shot, apparently fired by one of them. This man got clear away and Inspector Barnett went in pursuit of the other two. Twice he came face to face with them. The Inspector had told the court that he first ordered the men to stop and the second time he fired and brought down both of them. He fired for two reasons, firstly, because the fugitives were probably armed and secondly to prevent them escaping. His story was corroborated in certain material points by villagers, but part of their evidence was unsatisfactory. There seemed to be no reason to doubt, their story of the highway robbery, continued Mr. Lindsell. It was unfortunate that none of these three women could be brought to give evidence; it appeared that they lived across the border and were afraid of reprisals if they came to the court to give evidence. Witnesses agreed that before Inspector Barnett's arrival they saw three men whom they took to be robbers running towards the hills where the shooting took place and followed them to a point between the hills. Their evidence as to what took place later was contradictory. Two denied hearing any shot being fired before the inspector fired and to that evidence the jury must give due weight. He did not propose to comment on the evidence given by the three Weihaiwei witnesses as he did not think it carried them anywhere.

He had one further point as regards the evidence. It would have become clear from the evidence of Mr. Gerrard that

(Continued on next column.)

K. M. A.

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SPEEDING.

EUROPEAN FINED AT THE
MAGISTRACY.

Mr. E. P. Fletcher, of the P.W.D., appeared before Major C. Wilson at the Central Magistracy yesterday, to answer a charge of driving a car at a dangerous speed on December 3rd. The charge was denied.

Sergt. Baker said he was on duty at the junction of Garden Road, and Lower Albert Road, when he saw the defendant driving an "Austin 7." He was driving up Garden Road to the P.W.D. by the Tram Station. At that time there were two cars standing stationary, waiting for the policeman's signal to enable them to proceed up the hill. There was another car going down the hill, and one travelling down Lower Albert Road. Defendant passed the two stationary cars, and turned into Lower Albert Road at a speed, witness estimated, at 20 miles per hour.

Mr. Fletcher said he followed a taxi, which suddenly stalled and slowed down quickly as the gears were changed. He put out his hand and the constable indicated to him that he could continue up Garden Road. He did not agree that down traffic was free and up traffic was stopped, and he denied that he was travelling at 20 miles an hour.

He said he estimated his speed on his own judgment. Most cars went up there at about 15 miles an hour.

At such a busy corner, said the Magistrate, even 15 miles an hour seemed too fast. Defendant would be fined \$10.

OTHER TRAFFIC CHARGES.

Charged with not having proper control of his vehicle, the Chinese driver of a lorry belonging to Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., was fined \$25. His excuse was that he could not exercise proper control owing to his carrying passengers on the same seat as himself.

Another Chinese was charged with failing to report an accident which occurred on December 18th. This case was adjourned for a week for further enquiries to be made, bail being fixed at \$100.

these men were members of a strike picket. That, he thought, was merely a matter of interest for the Executive and not a matter that concerned them (the court) judicially.

Dealing with the law of homicide, His Worship said it was clear that from the earliest times the common law of England, which ran in this Colony, regarded some cases of homicide as being strictly justifiable and there was no legal penalty for that. If an officer fired rashly when he could have effected an arrest without violence, then it became murder. Another point of law was that a police officer was legally entitled to arrest without warrant anyone he reasonably suspected of having committed a felony.

So much with regard to the law and it only remained for the jury to decide certain questions of fact.

While they were retired, he would ask them to consider and bring back answers to the following questions:—

(1) Did Inspector Barnett have reasonable cause to believe that these three men whom he met on the hillside were robbers, that was to say, felons, who had robbed women?

(2) Did the two men who were killed flee when he attempted to intercept them?

(3) After they did flee did he have reasonable cause to think they were armed and might shoot unless he fired first?

(4) In the circumstances do you consider that the Inspector could have effected the arrest of these men without firing?

It would be for him, concluded Mr. Lindsell, to determine the legal effect of the answers to these questions. If besides answering them they wished to add anything, such as comment or a rider, they were at liberty to do so.

THE VERDICT.

The jury after a brief retirement returned with the answers to His Worship's questions. They were:—

(1) Inspector Barnett had reasonable cause to believe they were robbers.

(2) The two men did flee as stated by the Inspector.

(3) Inspector Barnett had reason to think that they were armed.

(4) Inspector Barnett could not have effected the arrest of these men without violence.

The Coroner: On these findings, gentlemen, I bring in a verdict of "Justifiable homicide."

The Coroner thanked the jury for their attendance and the time and attention they had given to this difficult case.

WALKING ALONE. A TRIP TO HEBE HAVEN. AND A FEW REFLECTIONS ON ROAD BUILDING.

[BY A CORRESPONDENT.]

The trouble with many people is that they won't take their pleasure in their own way, but suffer themselves, if one may say so, to be driven in Gadarene herds to places where they do not really wish to be, to do things they do not really enjoy doing. Take golf, that curious modern cult. At one time a few people played golf because they liked to hit a ball about in the course of a gentle walk; and very nice too, for those that like it. But now everyone must needs go out twice a week to the same piece of ground, and go through a ritual as exotic as the hangings. And as at one time people here were not considered respectable unless they had a pew in the Cathedral, so now they are, out of it, unless they have the right to stand in the queue at the first tee.

Now I like to ride abroad and see the country. At a pinch I will walk to see it. I will even walk with someone else if he is less talkative than I and not one of those pestilent fellows who has views about how long it ought to take to get anywhere and back. Such people should walk on railway sleepers and count their steps.

In pursuit of such unsociable enjoyment I recently examined the map of Hong-kong marked "for official use only,"—never mind how I got it,—and found there four roads which march up to the top of a hill, and go no farther, but like the famous Duke, march down again. There they are, plain for anyone to see in Square V. One of them goes from the dam of the Kowloon Reservoir up to Smuggler's Ridge below the Golden Hill, and fades off into mere track. Another goes up to the Eagle's Nest and apparently never gets out again. The third climbs up to Shatin Pass, north of Old Kau Lun, east of the Lion Rock, and ends on Unicorn Ridge. And the fourth runs from Pak-uk-tsai, the extreme corner of the Kau Lun reclamation, along the skirts of Kau Lun Peak and Middle Hill, to Tate's Cairn.

Now who was Tate, I wonder! From all of them there should be a wonderful view of Tide Cove and Tolo Harbour; but I don't suppose they were made just to enable this Tate to go up and look at the view, or even at the Unicorn or the Eagle. Perhaps, they were military roads to the old frontier, and in that case, I thought, they should be roads on which a man might ride.

Some day I will try them all, on my own feet or my pony's, but I have tried the Shatin road, and that proved worse than a nullah. When we got half way up my pony said to me,

"It's a goat you want!" and tried to sit down. This convinced me that they are military roads, possibly disused.

And so, on Tuesday last, I sneaked off on foot to look at a fifth road, a good road, by the map, marked plainly in double lines, and leading from Kau Lun through Ngau-che-wan, past Bennie's Farm, I do know who Bennie was,—and over Customs Pass to Hebe Haven. Clearly a road that knows its own mind. Moreover it joins a road called Anderson's Road. Now who was—that never mind! It looks like a demented snake on the map, so it is probably pretty level. And again my road crosses the track of the mysterious Tate on his way to his Cairn. I thought it must be a good road, but I was wrong.

I surmise that the doubling of the lines on the map represents the two dry concrete gutters. The more essential part of the road in between is mostly rock and four-foot gullies, until you come to Customs Pass, and get on an old Chinese road of rough slabs set in grass. In one place the summer torrents have scoured out six feet of made earth, and laid bare, in a deep gully, the pavement of a despicable road the effete Chinese built there about the time of Edward the First, and on which our road is superimposed. When the rest of that triumph of modern engineering has been washed down to Ngau-che-wan there will be some chance of walking in comparative comfort on these granite slabs again.

This road is not disused. There are two tea-shops on the summit, so there must be traffic, and indeed I met some half dozen Hakka women, groaning as their heavy burdens pressed their bare feet into the sharp rocks. Also two men carrying a bridal chair, of whom one slipped as he passed, giving me an opportunity to recognize almost the only Cantonese phrase I know,—but I hope and believe there was no bride inside. As to what I found over the pass, and whether Hebe Haven is as lovely as the name that drew me there, I will say nothing, lest some evilly disposed person build a motor road. Let those that like to step out of the modern sham-Chinese world of Hongkong, go and see for themselves. But if the District Officer of those parts, or the man who is developing the New Territory, if there be any such, or any roadmaker of them all goes there, I advise him first to burn a joss-stick at the local shrine; for, if the gods are just, he will surely break his leg. And if there

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SUNDAY IN MACAO. A PLEASANT DAY'S OUTING.

[BY A LADY CORRESPONDENT.]

It is a general ground of complaint that Hongkong, while being the "Island of Fragrant Waters," is at the same time bounded so securely by them that escape elsewhere is difficult. Hence it is often considered one of the narrowest corners of the world. "Fanning!" may be the retort, and a very good retort it is. But even there, with such varied delights as golf, swimming, motoring (and recently drag hunting) often it seems only a continuation from what one has fled, namely, a larger Hongkong. Fanning is not an integral part of China, but more the park or pleasure ground of Hongkong residents. Until recently there were two distinct remedies for this need of complete change—(at the moment unhappily there is only one)—for Canton and Macao were the Meccas for those who would see something of the mainland, and yet could only spare a day or so for the project.

However, to those who want change and quiet, or change and thrill, Macao may still be recommended as a guaranteed tonic. No doubt most old residents have done the all-day trip numerous times, but even to them, the three hours' sail, together with the lure of the Fantan Houses, must still contain a certain charm.

The three hours' trip both ways, with four hours in which to make one's fortune or "see the sights," done in a cheerful party, makes a delightful expedition. During those four hours—up to the last moment of the ship's sailing—respectable citizens of this Colony hang over upper railings on the second floor of a dingy house, looking down on the long matted tables below, where every description of Chinese, from ragged children to withered grey-beards, are watching in tense silence the counting of the little brass-coins by a croupier operating what looks like a chop-stick, inexorable as Fate.

To satisfy other tastes there is Macao itself as the "Holy City." It has a charm difficult to describe,—a quaint mingling of Occident and Orient, whose colours do not clash but blend artistically, so that it is hard to see where Portugal ends and China begins.

Some of the oldest streets retain an atmosphere of other days, and a few "land-marks" such as the Facade of St. Paolo remind one of the departed glories of the nation that produced Vasco da Gama.

A delightful hour can be spent in motoring round the peninsula. The harbour might well be taken for a miniature Bay of Naples. Then cool gardens invite a quiet halt, and old Churches and Chinese temples tempt one to penetrate through dim doorways. If time allows there should also be a ricksha ride through "Chinatown."

At 4 p.m. the steamer slips away, past hundreds of junks and fleets of sampans, out into the evening, skirting islands, which later, as the sunset deepens, look literally the "Isles of the Blessed."

As one comes back to the familiar waters, there is a comfortable feeling that the five dollar fare was not spent in vain.

MOTOR ACCIDENTS. TWO CRASHES AT GARDEN ROAD CORNER.

A tram-car and a motor-car, driven by Mr. G. H. M. Bannerman, of the Hong-kong Electric Co., came into collision at the corner of Garden Road on Monday evening at 6.30. Mr. Bannerman's car was proceeding along Queen's Road and overtook a tram-car when making the turn for Garden Road. Receiving the signal to stop, Mr. Bannerman applied his brakes, and the tram-car crashed into his rear. The car was badly damaged, but no one was hurt.

About 7.45 yesterday morning, a motor-cycle and side-car driven by Mr. W. C. Clark of the Telephone Co., came into collision with a lorry. The accident occurred at practically the same spot as that of the previous evening. Mr. Clark was coming towards the town from Wan-chai and the lorry was about to turn into Garden Road. The side-car was very badly damaged, and Mr. Clark had to be removed to the Government Civil Hospital, owing to an injured knee.

should be one in authority over us who will repair that road, with a good camber, and turf it, (so that the rains will run down the hillside where they belong; instead of washing away his handiwork), making at the side a smooth path of stone or concrete blocks grateful to bare feet, then the gods of the mountain will bless him. His poor people certainly will bless him too, and I myself will put up a tablet extolling his virtues. It shall contain his name and titles, and shall stand as a pillar at Ngau-che-wan, or some more fortunately named place. And on it I will engrave the following notice, which may be seen at this very day on the gates of a certain garden of pavilions there.

"All motor driver must know, that every car not allowed forward to pass by, because this is own place."

EFFECT OF AN ANCIENT LAW. SUMMARY COURT JUDGMENT.

THE WING ON CO. v. THE CHUNG YUEN HOTEL CO.

Mr. Justice Wood has delivered judgment in the case in which the Wing On Co., Ltd., sued the Chung Yuen Hotel Co., Ltd., Wu Sung Street, Yaumatei, for breach of a lease covenant and claimed possession of the premises. Plaintiffs contended that by subletting a part of the premises, defendants had broken a covenant of the lease, and therefore, they, as lessors, claimed possession.

THE JUDGMENT.

In the course of his judgment His Honour said the premises were used mainly as an hotel and they constituted a "domestic tenement" within the meaning of the Hongkong Rents Ordinance of 1923. Plaintiffs acquired them by purchase in August 1923. Defendant company was then tenant of the whole premises under a lease granted by a previous owner. It was for a period of five Chinese years from November 12th, 1920. At the date of the issue of the writ in the case that lease had not expired. This lease contained a covenant against assignment. On May 22nd, 1924, the defendant company entered into a contract in writing by deed with the Wing Kee firm in respect of a part of the premises. The plaintiffs company heard of this contract in the following month and then alleged a breach of covenant. It was agreed that any forfeiture incurred in respect of this alleged breach was waived by the plaintiffs company. In fact they began an action and then withdrew it after which the plaintiff company continued to receive rent under the lease from the defendant company until June 1st, 1925.

It then came to the knowledge of the plaintiff company that the Wing Kee firm had by a contract dated November 1924 transferred the benefit of their contract with defendants to the Wing Shing firm. Plaintiffs claimed that this contract was entered into with the knowledge and consent of the defendant company, and further acquiesced in by the defendants by the receipt of rent from the Wing Shing firm, which constituted a breach of the covenant and resulted in a forfeiture.

Plaintiffs' solicitors then wrote to the defendants informing them that unless they quit the premises within a week, legal proceedings would be taken to enforce their rights under the lease. The present proceedings then followed.

The contract between the defendants and the Wing Kee had been produced. It was described as a lease, but that description was without legal effect. The Wing Kee are described throughout as licensees, and the defendants as the company. It contained provisions allowing for the handing over of all furniture, fittings and utensils upon the premises with full rights for the licensees to use them during the continuance of their license. Also that the licensees should pay a monthly rent in respect of the license and the furniture and fittings.

There was also a provision that they should keep the premises properly fitted up and decorated and in good repair, damage by fire being alone excepted. Under the contract the company were to be allowed the use of one floor for general meetings of the company in the day time and a room for board meetings at night free of charge. The company or its agents were to be allowed to enter and inspect at all reasonable times. The Wing Kee were not allowed to assign or otherwise dispose of the premises unless by the consent of the defendants in writing, and to deliver up the premises at the end of the license.

The period named in that contract was identical with the balance of the term of the lease held by the defendant company.

His Honour's opinion there was no doubt that this contract involved a breach of the covenant with the plaintiffs. It constituted an assignment of the balance of the term of the lease and was made without the required consent. It had been held, he added, that an owner giving up land for purposes which required practically exclusive occupation, did not retain possession by reserving the right to enter and inspect. In this case the purposes of an hotel did require an exclusive occupation for its conduct. The right to demand accommodation for board meetings made sufficiently substantial material to indicate an intention to retain possession.

This breach of the covenant the plaintiffs had waived.

The plaintiffs set up a further and subsequent breach of the covenant and relied upon it to gain possession of the premises. He considered the law applicable was English common law. His Honour quoted a case decided in 1903 in which the ground of the decision was that the lessors of certain land had dispensed with an alienation which was contrary to the covenant in the lease and that they had dispensed with all alienations thereafter.

AN OLD ENGLISH CASE.

The law so stated operated in England until 1859 when the Law of Property Amendment Act was passed in 1853. By that act restriction was placed on the effect of a licence to alienate. Future licences to assign or sub-let were held to extend only to the permission actually given. This statutory provision was adopted in Hongkong in 1872. After its passing in England the effect of the 1903 case upon questions of waiver still remained. The effect of a waiver by a lessor of a covenant not to assign with permission was restricted by a Law of Property Amendment Act in 1920 but the section of it which had bearing had not been adopted in any of the Ordinances of the Colony. The result was that he found himself bound to follow

(Continued on next column.)

ANTI-CHRISTIAN CAMPAIGN. AN INCIDENT AT WONGSHA.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The first anti-Christian outrage since the formal inauguration of the movement at Kwangtung University, Canton, on December 18th, took place at the Church of the Covenant in Wongsha, near the Canton terminal of the Canton-Hankow Railway, on the afternoon of the 11th inst., when certain railway workers attempted to interfere with a clergyman officiating at a meeting. Upon the police, arresting some of them there was an encounter between the workers and the police and injury was caused to seven persons. The workers overpowered the police and seized six policemen. Now the workers of all the three railways in Canton are demanding the punishment of the police, and threatening to strike in case the authorities do not decide in their favour.

A POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION AT CANTON.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

A mass meeting in Canton, under the auspices of the Kuomintang Political Party, was held on December 20th. It is stated that some 60,000 (1) workers and students were present. A number of resolutions were passed. One demanded the overthrow of the Provisional Government in Peking. Others called upon Generals Feng Yu Hsiang and Kuo Sung Ling, the Northern warlords, clearly to state their purposes in the present struggle. One advised Hongkong to accept the terms of the Chinese strikers in order to reach an early settlement. Another resolution denounced certain former Kuomintang leaders for their withdrawal from the Left or Bolshevik section of the party now exercising control of Canton.

FANCY DRESS DANCE. AN ENJOYABLE EVENING AT BRITISH SCHOOL.

The annual Christmas fancy dress dance and Headmaster's breaking up Christmas party at the British Central School, Kowloon, on Monday evening was very largely attended by scholars, parents and friends. The dance was held in the school hall, which was gaily decorated for the occasion.

The dance was arranged by the Headmaster, Mr. G. F. Nightingale, who was assisted by Mrs. Nightingale and Messrs. T. R. Rowell and G. Bund. Among those present were the Rev. G. R. Lindsay, vicar of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, the Rev. J. Horace Johnston, minister of the Union Church, Kowloon, and Miss Holyoak as officer of the Girl Guides.

At the conclusion of the dancing, Mrs. R. H. Skelton presented the prizes (which were the gift of Mr. Nightingale) to the wearers of the four best fancy costumes. They were:—Juniors, classes five and six: Miss Aileen Hynes (Paddy), and Master A. Lewis (Indian). Seniors: Miss Maude George (garden city), and Master H. Brown (parcel post).

THE "FRATERNITY PARTY." EXPECTED TO LEAVE HONGKONG ON SATURDAY.

Members of the "Fraternity Party" are attending a general meeting this afternoon at 2.30 at 188, Des Vaux Road Central, for the purpose of drafting a programme and making final arrangements in connection with their visit to Canton. A large number of the party will probably leave Hongkong on Saturday morning. Several boarding houses in Canton are allowing a discount of 20 to 30 per cent. to the members of the party, while they are at Canton.

the rule of Dumpor's case, the 1903 decision, and find that the waiver by the lessor of the earlier breach of the covenant had a general effect, and was not confined to a single breach. It was not longer possible for the plaintiffs to rely upon the clause containing the covenant. No forfeiture had occurred and the defendants were still entitled to full benefits of its tenancy under the lease.

He therefore entered judgment for the defendants.

Continuing, His Honour remarked that Mr. Alabaster had questioned the jurisdiction of the Summary Court to entertain the claim, but it seemed to him that Section V. of the Ordinance from which the Summary Court derived its jurisdiction had conferred on the Court an exclusive jurisdiction to decide in the first instance the dispute between the parties on this point.

He also added that many points arose for consideration and he would venture to add that if the plaintiff company were to succeed in establishing a second breach of the covenant involving a forfeiture of the lease held by the defendant company, the defendants would no longer be able to rely upon the waiver as a basis for claiming the protection of the Rents Ordinance of 1922.

Argument followed on the question of costs and at the conclusion His Honour entered judgment for the defendants with costs.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. O. G. Alabaster, K.C., for the defendants.

WILKINSON'S SAFETY SHAVER.

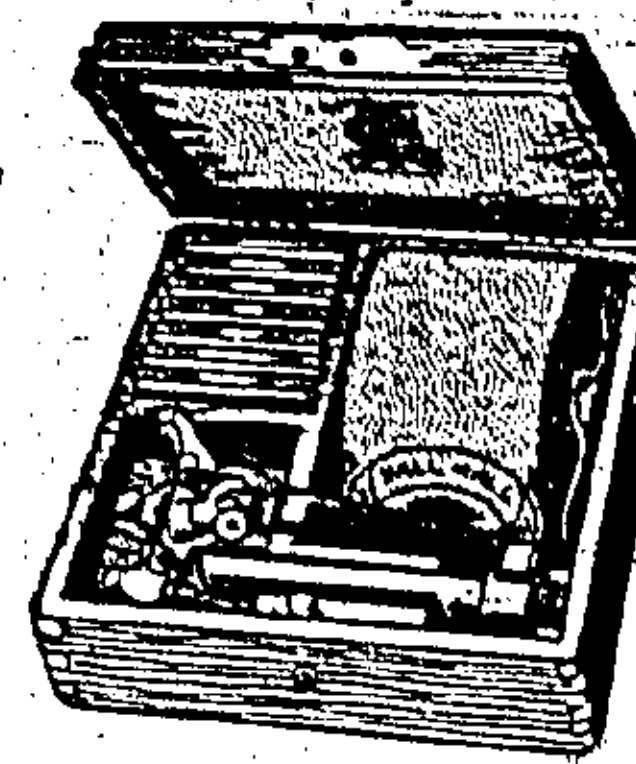
THE IDEAL SAFETY RAZOR WITH HOLLOW GROUND BLADES.

3-DAY SET
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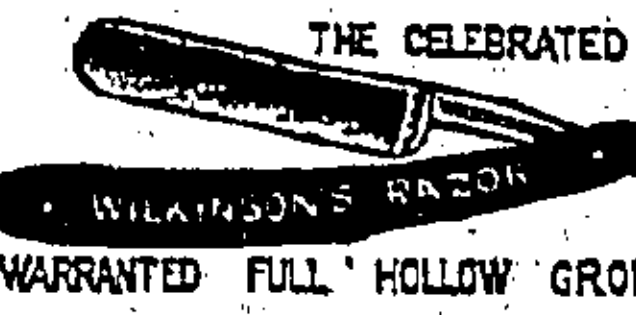
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SETS OF 2 RAZORS IN HARDWOOD CASE...\$14.50

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COMMENCING TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), 23RD DECEMBER, 1925.

15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON GROCERIES AND SUNDRIES.
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON WINES, SPIRITS AND LIQUEURS.
F. D. DA ROZA,
Special Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd December, 1925. [2993]

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1919, THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the TRANSFERENCE of PUBLIC BUSINESS on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 25th and 26th INSTANT. Hongkong, 23rd December, 1925. [2988]

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS, LIMITED.
TRAMWAY ORDINANCE 1902.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that this Company intends to apply to the Government-in-Council for Power to Convert approximately Seventy Yards of Single Track in PEARCE STREET to Double Track and to provide an Additional Curve (with necessary points) leading from PEARCE STREET into PEARCE STREET in accordance with the Plan deposited with the Director of Public Works.

L. C. F. BELLAMY,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 21st December, 1925. [2992]

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG AND CANTON ICE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, 29TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1925, at Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1925. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th to the 25th DECEMBER, 1925, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, J. D. THOMSON, Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1925. [2984]

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HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.
THEATRE ROYAL.

DECEMBER 23RD, 1925, AT 9.15 P.M.

THIRD TOURNAMENT OF THE SEASON.

MAIN EVENT:

C.P.O. JIM CARTLIDGE

STOCKS MORRIS.

FIFTEEN 2 MINUTE ROUND CATCHWEIGHT

CONTEST.

AND ABOUT FIVE OTHER CONTESTS.

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For MEMBERS Only on the 15th and 21st

DECEMBER.

GENERAL PUBLIC on the 22nd and 23rd DECEMBER.

PRICES—\$7.00, \$3.00 and \$1.00.

NOTE—MEMBERS of the Hongkong Boxing Association are entitled to One Ring-side Seat each for \$5.00 on production of their Membership Card. Members are requested to sign their Names when taking Tickets at the Reduced Rate. [2973]

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(INCORPORATED IN SINGAPORE).

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[123]

INTIMATIONS

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ON or About MARCH 1926, WHOLE FLAT or SPACIOUS SUITE of OFFICES in the "FARMER BUILDING" at "VICTORIA BUILDING," No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (between CHARTERED BANK and MESSAGERS BANK).

Apply to—
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Chester Road. [2607]

TO LET.

COMMUNICIOUS PREMISES on GROUND FLOOR, 16A, DES VORCES ROAD, CENTRAL. Would make Admirable Showroom. For full particulars, apply to—
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HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO. [2514]

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DOWN in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS (Basement).
Apply—
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2082

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TWO Newly-constructed EUROPEAN HOUSES, MAGAZINE GAR, MORON ROAD, Three Flats, Three Large Rooms, each with Kitchen, Servants' Quarters and Bath Room, fitted with Flush System.
Garage provided. Immediate possession.
Apply—
SANG KEE,
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THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENVRACKIE."

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th December will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 9th January, 1926, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th December, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1925. [2983]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "DARDANUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 21st December, 1925.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 9.45 A.M. and Noon within the Free Storage Period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th December, 1925, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 12th January, 1926, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1925. [2984]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET—From April 1st, 1926, for Six Months, Well Furnished Flat, Four Rooms, Central District, All Modern Conveniences including Elevator. Apply—Box No. 155, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [155]

TO BE SOLD OR TO BE LET—The Cottage, Bayview Road, Furnished. Apply to DAWSON, BAK & GIBBS. [160]

WORK WANTED.—EXPERIENCED PUBLISHERS BOOKKEEPERS Sooks Evening Work after 5 p.m. Can Take Charge of Full Set of Books. Reply—Box No. 159, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [159]

TO LET—Completely Furnished Four-roomed Flat, Modern Sanitation, at King's Park Building, Kowloon. Vacant Early February till about October. Good Servants if Required. Apply—Vint, Don. [151]

INTIMATION

AT

WATSON'S

ELEGANT AND USEFUL PRESENTS.

The Choicest selection of Perfumes from the best London, Paris and American Houses, including the Latest and Exclusive Productions of—
COTY, CARON, HOUHIGANT, RIGAUD, AND YARDLEY.

presented in Bottle, Cases and Packages of the most elegant and chic des gens.

"YE OLDE ENGLISH" LAVENDER-WATER, AND "CLOCHE D'ARGENT" EAU DE COLOGNE in elegant Silver Mounted Bottles.

MANICURE SETS, SILVER MOUNTED AND PLATED FANCY GOODS, PERFUME BOTTLES, SPRAYS, &c., &c. Elegant and Useful Articles in Great Variety.

CHOCOLATES

of the Finest Quality and description in Great Variety from H.D. FOSS & Co. (U.S.A.) and FRY, &c.

SPECIAL

Pipes in Newest Styles.
PETERSON, DUNHILL, B.B.B. ORLIK & BEWLEY.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

The Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chester Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 23RD, 1925.

BRITAIN AND IRAQ.

WHETHER the decisive vote of approval obtained in the House of Commons for the Government's policy in regard to Iraq will end the campaign hostile to this policy which for months past has been waged by certain politicians depends, we imagine, on whether Turkey is prepared to honour the pledge she gave to the League of Nations when the dispute as to the frontier was submitted to arbitration. It has been represented that the Government has been pursuing a provocative policy calculated to bring about war with Turkey, that it was claiming, on behalf of Iraq, territory to which it had no right, and that it was undertaking costly and dangerous commitments for which there was no necessity and no authority. On the first count, as well as on the second, the British Government has been clearly acquitted by the judgment in the arbitration rendered last week by the Council of the League of Nations, while the third count was convincingly answered by the PRIME MINISTER some two months ago when he took a public opportunity at Brighton of making a full and lucid statement on the whole problem.

The British Government has followed a perfectly correct procedure in the matter. There was a dispute regarding the frontier between Turkey and Iraq, and under the Lausanne Treaty Turkey and Britain, agreed that if the dispute could not be settled within nine months, it should be referred to the Council of the League of Nations. Direct negotiations failed, and the dispute was accordingly referred to the League a year ago. The Council sent a Commission to the territory, and as a result of full investigation the League Council, a week ago,

unanimously decided in favour of the British claim. The decision awards Mosul to Iraq, making the so-called Brussels line the definitive Turco-Iraq frontier, provided the British Government submits a new Anglo-Iraq treaty ensuring the continuation of the mandate for twenty-five years; subject to a reservation that Iraq may be admitted to membership of the League at any time within that period, when the mandate presumably will lapse.

It is necessary to explain that Britain's relationship with Iraq is governed, not by an ordinary mandate, but by a Treaty of Alliance which, in the words of the PRIME MINISTER, "while it fulfils towards the League of Nations the responsibilities we undertook as mandatory, constitutes the recognition of the independent national life which we have aimed at establishing in Iraq in accordance with our general principle of self-government, wherever such self-government can work effectively and in order to limit our own financial and military commitments and responsibilities." The present Treaty was originally to have been signed for a period of 20 years. The period was reduced to four years from the ratification of the peace with Turkey, partly, on our side, Mr. BALDWIN has explained, because we wished to make it clear to the new Government and Parliament of Iraq that they could not rely indefinitely upon British financial and military support, but must set their house in order, and be in a position to stand on their own feet within a really short space of time. But the preamble of the present Treaty not only contemplated its replacement by a fresh Treaty, but stipulated expressly that negotiations having that object shall take place before the expiration of the Treaty.

Mr. AMERY, the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, who went out to Iraq to study the problem on the spot, reported that in the opinion of all whom he had met, British and Iraqi alike, the one thing necessary for the future development of the country was an assurance that the Government of Great Britain would carry out the undertaking implied in the Protocol of the present Treaty, and replace it by a further Treaty giving the Iraqi Government the benefit of the help that it had received from British advisers during the past years. The same point of view obviously impressed itself upon the Commissioners sent out by the League of Nations. The report of the Commission, in fact, involved a direct question as to whether the British Government was prepared to carry out the preamble of the existing Treaty and replace it by a new one; and the decision of the Council now imposes it as an obligation, or at least a condition, of their award of Mosul to Iraq.

It has been the British contention that the legal right of Iraq to the province of Mosul is as good as her legal right to any other part of her territory. The city and province of Mosul were liberated from Turkish rule by British troops. They have constituted an integral part of Iraq ever since and have enjoyed the same administration. They have participated through their representatives in the shaping of the Constitution of the country, in the framing of the Treaty of Alliance with Great Britain, and the support of a national government drawn from every part of the country. The Council of the League of Nations evidently found these contentions to be fully justified by the facts. Both parties to the dispute agreed, in advance, to accept the decision of the Council, whatever it might be. Though Turkey is naturally sore that her arguments have not prevailed she is nevertheless in honour bound to accept the verdict of an absolutely impartial tribunal. It has been the British view that the sacrifice of the richest part of the territory of Iraq and the substitution of an indefensible for a defensible frontier would have undone all the great work of recent years and left us with the alternative either of complete chaos in that part of Asia, with consequences resulting therefrom which no one could foresee, or of a reversal of the process of a reduction of expenditure in order to make up for the lessened resources, the increased burdens and the impaired stability of Iraq. As it is, British expenditure in that territory has been reduced in the past few years from 20 millions to four millions sterling, and with the frontier dispute settled it is anticipated that Iraq, in a few years, will be in a position to make itself responsible not only as it is now, for its administration, but for the maintenance of its security and the paying of its own way.

The Taikeo Club annual ball is to take place on Friday, January 15th.

Mr. H. C. Shrubsole of Nestle's Milk Co., left yesterday on the President Van Buren.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the temperature at Shanghai was 22 degrees, whilst at Hongkong it was 53.

A very fine calendar for 1926 from the B.A.T. Company advertises "Three Castles" cigarettes and tobacco.

A special tea dance is to be held to celebrate the opening of the new dance hall at the Lee Gardens to-day.

A Jumble Sale in aid of charities was held yesterday morning at the Union Church Hall. The sale was well attended and was very successful.

Command Orders announce that on Boxing Day and on New Year's Eve, social evenings have been specially arranged for Naval and Military members by the C.E. Society, Union Church Hall, Kennedy Road.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday, sentenced a returned banisher, a Chinese aged 34, to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour. Defendant said he came to Hongkong on his way to his native province.

We are informed that the report that the police last week-end removed anti-Christian placards from boardings in Yaumatei is incorrect. If such placards were torn down, it was a wrong assumption that it was done by the police, who have no knowledge of the matter.

During the week ended December 19th the following cases of notifiable diseases were reported in the Colony: Diphtheria 1, enteric fever 4, two of the latter cases being in Victoria and two at Stanley. One case of diphtheria and two of enteric fever were reported in the daily return issued yesterday.

For being in unlawful possession of 18 taels of illicit opium, a 15-year-old pantry boy on the s.s. Sai On was fined \$2,000 by Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday. In imposing the fine, the Magistrate said that if he did not pay he would have to go to prison for eight months.

Another sale of property at Nos. 5, 11, 13, 15 and 17, Centre Street, with an area of 4,056 square feet and a Crown rent of \$48 per annum, which was to have been conducted by Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa, by order of the mortgagee, at the China Auction Rooms yesterday afternoon was postponed at the last minute.

A party of visitors made the journey to the Church Missionary Blind Home, Kowloon City, on Monday, when the blind girls provided an entertainment by singing a programme of carols. The visitors included the Rev. the Bishop of Victoria and Mrs. Duppy, Lady Pollock, Mrs. T. Arnot, Rev. and Mrs. G. R. Lindsay, and Rev. C. B. Shann.

Another report of a border incident has been received at Police Headquarters from the New Territories. On the 16th inst., while Lance-Corporal Clarke and a picket of Weihaiwei constables were on patrol duty at Muk Fu, between Tak U Ling and Sheung Shui, three shots were fired at them about 6 p.m. As it was dark, the police did not return the fire. None of the Police were injured.

Another lecture on "Balance and Movement" was given by Mrs. Diana Watts at the Theatre Royal yesterday evening, when she again spoke of the training and relaxation of muscles so essential to perfect balance. She gave demonstrations of the "movement" of special statues, and also demonstrated numerous exercises which developed the muscles. The proceeds were in aid of the Ministering Children's League.

Among the passengers departing by the P. & O. s.s. Kashmir on Saturday will be Capt. C. H. D. O'Callaghan, 5/2nd Punjab Regiment (single tennis champion of the Colony), who leaves for India; Mr. W. J. Carrie (of the Colonial Secretary's Office) and Mrs. Carrie, for Home; and Lieut-General Sir Charles and Lady Dobell and Miss Dobell, who recently arrived in the Colony by the R.M.S. Empress of Canada and have booked for Singapore.

From the tram traffic, yesterday might have been taken for a "Duty" or "Champions" day at the annual race meeting. From two to three o'clock in the afternoon every tram moving eastward—and they ran at intervals of only a minute or two—was packed with people. It was a Chinese holiday—the Winter Solstice—and the people were going to Sookunpoo to witness the great football match—Navy v. China—for the Lai Wah Cup. After the match there was a reception of this long succession of crowded cars, proceeding in the Western direction.

Mail from Home and Europe via Japapan (letters and papers, London, November 19th) arrived yesterday by the s.s. Takada, which was considerably delayed on her trip to Hongkong from Singapore by the monsoon. Out of a total of 258 bags landed, 147 were from the United Kingdom. The s.s. President McKinley also arrived with mail from Manila yesterday and the s.s. Tanga Maru with letters and papers. The next Home mail via Suez is due on Saturday by the P. & O. s.s. Khyber, which will bring letters and papers dated London, November 28th, and parcels of November 19th. There is also a mail due via Siberia from Home and Europe to-day by the s.s. Yingchow.

THE LATE MR. J. J. GOMES. FUNERAL AT HAPPY VALLEY YESTERDAY.

The funeral of the late Mr. J. J. Gomes, of No. 8, Humphreys' Avenue, Kowloon, who had been in the employ of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company for 43 years, took place yesterday at the Roman Catholic Cemetery, Happy Valley. The funeral was largely attended. The Rev. Father Spada officiated.

Among those present were: Messrs. J. V. Gomes, L. G. Gomes, L. Gomes, J. Gomes (sons), F. T. Gomes, C. Gomes, and G. Gomes (brothers). Among others present were Mr. R. M. Dyer, Mr. E. L. Hosie, Messrs. E. Cock, R. J. Goodman, D. Gow, L. R. Lapsley, A. M. Simpson, R. H. White, A. A. Bolton, F. Cullen, J. H. Lawrence, J. M. Remedios, E. A. Remedios, A. Mendes, A. Place, J. Marques, J. M. Ozerio (members of the staff of the Kowloon Dock), Fr. J. R. Noval, Mr. E. V. de Sousa (President, Club de Recreio), Mr. J. P. Braga, C. A. Assumpcao, P. Murray, J. M. Noronha, Mr. A. F. Osmund, Mr. Y. A. Yvanovich, Dr. B. Sousa, Mr. M. A. Remedios, and many others.

Wreaths were sent by wife and family, sons and brothers; staff of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.; Club de Recreio, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Dyer, Mr. Walter Lang, Mr. and Mrs. Lapsley, Mr. Maxwell and family, Miss L. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cock, Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Osmund, Mr. and Mrs. D. Gow, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence, Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Rull, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Prata and family, Mr. and Mrs. Johansson and family, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Yvanovich, Mr. and Mrs. P. V. Botelho, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Xavier, Mrs. E. Lopes and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. de Figueiredo, Mr. J. M. R. da Rocha and family, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. V. Ribeiro and family, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Noronha and family, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Xavier, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. G. Ozerio, Mrs. H. V. Noronha and family, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Figueiredo, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. de Graca, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. B. Silva and family, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. de Costa, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. N. de Santos, Mr. and Mrs. M. da Costa, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Xavier and family, Mr. C. A. R. d'Assumpcao and family, Emily Ahwee and Dolly Hollands, Mr. and Mrs. Cunha, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. da Costa, Messrs. W. and L. Low, C. A. Lopes, P. M. Xavier, F. A. R. Gomes, Capt. D. Skinner, Messrs. D. McMurray, W. Sander, F. G. L. Wheeler, A. M. Simpson, A. C. Gomes, J. M. d'Almada e Castro, E. Ezra, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. da Santos, Oliveira, A. T. d'Assis, J. da Rosa, C. P. Pintos, E. L. Hosie, L. Lopes, T. Gomes, T. Sin, M. P. de Graca, J. H. da Silva, T. Griffith, Miss M. B. dos Remedios, Miss C. da Silva, Mr. Lo Chung Kue, Staff of Holt's Wharf, Botelho & Co. and the Kowloon Dock Recreation Club.

MAILS AND SHIPPING.

BUSY YULETIDE FOR MANY WORKERS.

Both the postal workers and also those engaged in some of the local shipping offices will spend a busy Christmas.

With regard to the Post Office, there is a big inward mail by the s.s. President Wilson to deal with on Christmas Eve; on Christmas Day there will be at least local mail to deal with; while there will also be mail from the North arriving by the P. & O. s.s. Kashmir. On the Boxing Day, there will be another large mail arriving by the s.s. President Jefferson from U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai; while there will also be the inward mail from Home by the P. & O. s.s. Khyber. The same day the mail for Home will have to be dispatched by the Kashmir and mail for the North by the Khyber.

With regard to shipping offices, the employees of two in particular will be kept busy over Christmas. Those at Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. (local agents for the P. & O. British India and Eastern and Australian Lines) will be engaged in dealing with the arrival of the Kashmir on Christmas Day and her dispatch for Singapore and Home on Boxing Day, and the arrival and dispatch of the Khyber on Boxing Day. At the Dollar Shipping Company's offices, the President Wilson will be dispatched for Manila on Christmas Day at 3 p.m. and on Boxing Day the President Jefferson (Admiral Oriental Line) arrives and will be dispatched at 5 p.m. on Sunday.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Royal Observatory issued the following report at 4.44 p.m. yesterday: The anticyclone has increased in intensity and the typhoon has probably passed into the Pacific to the southeast of Hokkaido. A moderate to fresh monsoon will prevail along the coast and over the China Sea. Local forecast: North winds, moderate to fresh, fine.

CABLES

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)WIRELESS OPERATORS.
CONFERENCE TO REACH END
OF STRIKE.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

LONDON, December 22nd.
At question time in the House of Commons, Sir Cunliffe Lister said that since November 23rd, in consequence of the strike of wireless operators, 500 ships had sailed without operators (including 47 passenger ships).

The Labourite, Mr. Ammon, asked if the action of the Board of Trade in refusing to detain ships was not participating in one side of the strike.

Sir Cunliffe Lister replied in the negative, adding that the Board was maintaining complete impartiality.

Sir Steel Maitland said that at a meeting at the Ministry of Labour yesterday, a conference of both sides had been arranged for to-day.

LUCKY PRESSMEN!

LONDON, December 22nd.
No English papers are being published on Christmas Day or Boxing Day.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE IRAQ BOUNDARY.
DEBATE OPENS IN HOUSE OF
COMMONS.

LABOUR MEMBERS LEAVE.

LONDON, December 21st.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Stanley Baldwin declined a request by Mr. J. R. Clynes to remove from the Order Paper a motion in Mr. Baldwin's name that the House approve of the action of British representatives at Geneva in accepting the award of the Council of the League of Nations on the Iraq boundary. Mr. Clynes said the procedure amounted to undue coercion of the House and when the motion was reached he would ask the Labour members to leave and not participate in the discussion as a protest.

Mr. Clynes said that Mr. Baldwin's motion dealt with an international issue of the utmost importance, and the House, depleted towards the close of a session, was to be asked to commit itself to most serious commitments on the part of Britain. No opportunity had been given to the Opposition. He asked Mr. Baldwin to permit a discussion of Iraq by moving the adjournment without passing the motion on a division.

Mr. Baldwin agreed regarding the importance of the motion, but regretted its necessity. He added that as the matter was only submitted to the House on the last day of the session he would take the unusual course, when it re-assembled, of submitting the new Treaty and asking the House to accept or reject it. While the House to accept the desire of the Leader of the Opposition, he was unable to remove the motion from the paper.

Mr. Clynes then made his announcement of withdrawing the Labour members from the House.

MR. MACLEAN'S TACTICS.

LONDON, December 21st.
Following Mr. Clynes' protest the House of Commons considered 142 Lords' amendments to the Iraq Bill, and the Labour Member, Mr. Neil Maclean said he would speak on every amendment and on every one of the five Bills down for to-day, challenging the House engaged till eleven o'clock to-morrow morning, the time fixed for the prorogation. Mr. Maclean did not think that the Iraq debate would be reached to-day at all. Subsequently a motion was carried, adjourning the discussion on the Iraq Bill and other Bills until to-morrow.

LONDON, December 21st.
Labour members walked out of the House as a protest against Mr. Baldwin's refusal to permit the Iraq Question to be discussed on a motion for the adjournment without involving a division.

The Labour members' departure from the House of Commons was followed by a further vain attempt by the Labourites to induce the Premier to alter his position.

BRITAIN'S POLICY OUTLINED.

In the course of his speech in the Mosul debate, Mr. Stanley Baldwin declared that the Government was only too anxious for Iraq to live in relations of neighbourly amity and co-operation with Turkey. He was inviting the Turkish Ambassador to meet him to-morrow and pursue the question of trying to find ways and means consistent with Britain's obligations to Iraq, of arriving at an agreement which would provide, on the basis of the League's recognition of Iraq, just claims to her territory, the supercession of a mutual and binding settlement.—(Cheers.) The support of the united country was necessary to this end and he appealed for the cessation of the vehement agitation which consistently misrepresented the Government policy and which was calculated outside Britain to create doubt with regard to the Government's resolution to honour its obligations and the sincerity of its desire for peace.

(Continued on next column.)

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

LONDON UNLIKELY AT PRESENT
TO CHANGE ATTITUDE.

LONDON, December 21st.
That an early change of the British attitude towards Russia is unlikely was indicated at question time in the House of Commons, when Mr. Baldwin declined a request to appoint a committee on Anglo-Russian economic relations, in the absence of any indication on the part of the Soviets regarding the extent to which, and the manner in which, they were prepared to deal with British claims.

Another questioner drew attention to the speech of Mr. Rykoff, offering to abolish the Soviet army provided disarmament were generally carried out, and asked whether the Government were willing to participate in a conference in which Russia would be represented.

Mr. G. Locker-Lampson said he had no official knowledge of Mr. Rykoff's proposal; therefore the second part of the question did not arise. He pointed out that the League of Nations had invited the Soviets to participate in its disarmament conference.

SAFEGUARDING INDUSTRIES.

STEEL WORKS TO BE EXCLUDED
FROM ACT.

LONDON, December 21st.
In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Baldwin said the Civil Research Committee of the House of Commons had lengthily considered the application by the steel industry for protection under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, and heard many witnesses representing employers and employees. The evidence revealed a serious situation as the result of pressure by foreign competition, but the investigation made it clear that safeguarding a basic industry of this magnitude would have repercussions which could be regarded as conflicting with the Government's declarations as regards general tariff; therefore the Government was unable to grant the application.

HAYLEY MORRIS CASE.

DECISION TO APPEAL IS
OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, December 21st.
It is officially stated that it has been decided to appeal in the Hayley Morris case.

In moving the Mosul motion, Mr. Baldwin made a statement on British policy in Iraq. He said that the undertaking the Government had given was not for a definite twenty-five years but for what he believed would be a far shorter period; namely, until Iraq had acquired a stability justifying her admission to the League of Nations. It was not an undertaking to spend money on or keep troops in Iraq, but to continue co-operation and advice in maintaining a stable system of Government. If after the expiration of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty in 1928 a foreign power attacked Iraq with a view of forcibly overthrowing the boundary fixed by the Council of the League, then the responsibility of the League would be primary and dominant, and our responsibility would necessarily depend on the then existing circumstances of world peace and the general condition of the Empire.

THE TURKISH INTERESTS.

In the course of the subsequent debate Commander Kenworthy said that he understood that the Turks were prepared to submit to the following terms, on which he urged the Government to negotiate; namely, that Iraq should have that part of the Mosul Vilayet necessary for irrigation purposes, that a demilitarised zone should be established on either side of the frontier and Iraq. The Turks would guarantee the perpetual independence of Iraq and come to terms with Britain with regard to the exploitation of oil, and the proposed exchange of the Christian population for Kurds and Turks left in the mandated territory. The Turks asked, in exchange, that part of Mosul inhabited by a majority of Kurds and Turks, including the city of Mosul.

Mr. Amery, replying to the debate declared that he was convinced that Iraq would not only pay its way during the next few years but steadily shoulder the burdens we were carrying for her. He emphasised the Government's readiness to negotiate with Turkey for any adjustments which would make the settlement easier for Turkey.

LONDON, December 21st.
The House of Commons carried Mr. Baldwin's Mosul motion by 293 to 4. The announcement of the figures of the division were greeted by loud Ministerial laughter. The minority was composed of Liberals. The Labour members were absent throughout the debate.

SOVIET SUPPORTS TURKEY.

BERLIN, December 21st.
In the course of an interview, M. Chicherin supported the Turkish standpoint vis-à-vis the Mosul decision, and stressed the dangers likely to arise. He hoped that other Governments would use their influence to bring Britain to a more conciliatory attitude.

EARLIER CABLES.
(REUTER'S AGENCY SERVICE.)

NARCOTIC CONFERENCE.

AMERICA TO PARTICIPATE IN
JUNE MEETING.

WASHINGTON, December 21st.

The House of Representatives has adopted a resolution authorising the Government to participate in the conference on narcotics to be held in Philadelphia in June.

TILSON RUBBER MOTION.

ADOPTED BY THE U.S. HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, December 21st.

The House of Representatives has adopted the Tilson rubber motion. The supporter of the motion in his speech complained that Britain was openly proclaiming her intention to collect four milliard dollars from America in increased rubber prices, in order to pay her war debt.

Mr. Hull moved a resolution advocating a revision of the import tariffs, complaining that the United States "are now just where Britain can pick a turkey gobble at Thanksgiving time." He said: "We may expect to be thus victimised as long as we cleave to the narrow policy of economic exclusiveness, or isolation and high tariffs."

[A previous Washington message stated:—The House of Representatives Committee on Rules has favourably reported on Mr. Tilson's resolution directing the Commerce Committee to investigate the control exercised by British Colonial Governments over the production and price of rubber.]

UNITED STATES NAVY.

IMPROVEMENTS AT PEARL
HARBOUR RECOMMENDED.

WASHINGTON, December 21st.

Mr. Stephens, a member of the House of Representatives, and one of the Congressional committee visited the Hawaiian Islands last summer, has recommended to the House committee on naval affairs many improvements to Pearl Harbour, including the provision of berths for sixteen battleships. He has asked for the appropriation of \$2,250,000, of which a million will be used to improve the channel to the sea, and \$864,000 for the construction of a naval air station.

The committee is also urged to consider construction of a naval pier at San Diego, California.

OBITUARY.

"PROFESSOR" MORSE.

NEW YORK, December 21st.

The death is announced of the zoologist, Professor Edward Sylvester Morse. [Professor Morse was born in 1833, and had a scientific training, partly at Harvard. He was made a D. Sc. of Yale in 1918. He specialised in zoology, and became a world authority, being a member of various zoological and other scientific societies in all parts of the world. He was Professor of Zoology in the Imperial University, Tokyo, from 1877 to 1880. He was recognised as an authority on Japanese ceramics, and was appointed keeper of Japanese pottery in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, in 1892. He made a close study of astronomy. Professor Morse's famous collection of Oriental pottery is in the Boston Museum.]

STAGE BUDDHA.

MR. MATHESON LANG ENJOINED
TO TREAT IT WITH RESPECT.

At this moment, says a recent London paper, the god of superstition which governs all things theatrical is paying its attention to Mr. Matheson Lang's production of "The Chinese Lang's Hammer." due at the King's Theatre, Hammer Smith, for a short season. In this case the god takes the form of a magnificent bronze Buddha.

"It is a real Buddha sent to me by the brother of my business manager, who has large properties in China," said Mr. Matheson Lang to a newspaper representative. "In sending it he wrote:—This Buddha is a Guadama Buddha and has considerable value. Please note, however, that I am lending it to Mr. Lang on condition that it is treated with every consideration. To foolish people it may mean nothing, yet to over 800 million human beings it has as deep a meaning as any other religious image, either Christian or Pagan. To lend it for use on the stage does not degrade it. On the contrary, I trust that the sight of the image will cause people to meditate on their actions in this life to their benefit in the next."

This, continued Mr. Lang, "from a hardheaded business man illustrates how the religions of the East affect those who live there. In accordance with his wishes, I have had the Buddha mounted on an altar such as one finds in the main room of every Chinese house. The image arrived with a red handkerchief covering the eyes, so whenever it is not used on the stage I personally replace that same handkerchief."

DARING PIRACY ON THE "TUNGCHOW."

WORK OF A HAKKA PIRATE GANG.

SHIP BROUGHT FROM NORTH OF SHANGHAI TO BIAS BAY.

CAPTAIN SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

AT BIAS BAY.

Another sensational piracy, on an ocean-going steamer in Chinese waters has to be recorded. The s.s. *Tung Chow*, one of the China Navigation Company's steamers, which runs regularly between Shanghai and Tientsin unexpectedly turned up at Hongkong at dusk last night and brought a story of a sensational piracy by a gang of Hakka pirates while the ship was half way between Shanghai and Weihaiwei on the 18th inst. Menaced by revolvers the officers were compelled to bring the ship down to Bias Bay, the notorious pirate rendezvous just beyond the territorial waters of Hongkong, where the pirates left the ship with a considerable amount of loot from the cargo and from the Chinese passengers. The European passengers were not molested but warned not to interfere, and threatened with instant death if any other vessel approached the ship on the four days' journey to Bias Bay.

The vessel left Shanghai on Thursday last for Tientsin and on board were fourteen British and 120 Chinese passengers. The European passengers included five ladies. On Friday, when the ship was about half way between Shanghai and Weihaiwei, about 6.20 p.m., they were startled by hearing two revolver shots fired.

At the time, sitting in the smoke-room, were Mrs. Walsh and Mrs. Melchers, of the British American Tobacco Company, and also Mr. E. C. Webster and Mr. Sharp of the B.A.T. Wondering what was happening, Mr. Sharp made for the door and leaned out to look along the deck. He was thrust back by a Chinese who held two revolvers in his hands and pushed them roughly into Mr. Sharp's stomach. Mr. Sharp, with his hands above his head, retreated into the room where the Chinese insisted that as long as they did not cause any trouble they would be all right.

GANG OF TWENTY-FIVE.

From among the Chinese passengers a gang of about twenty-five armed with pistols, knives, rifles and choppers, had swarmed into the European quarters and had visited all the officers and held them up with their revolvers. The Captain (Mr. Mackintosh) was on the bridge at the time and was confronted with a Chinese who pointed his revolver at him and told him he was a prisoner. The Captain seized his assailant and the man's abdomen but the second bullet went deeply into his left side, and still remains there. In falling the Captain had the misfortune to break his ankle. While some of the pirates were devoting their attention to the officers on the bridge, others made their way to the engine room and threatened the third engineer (Mr. Pickwood) who was on the watch. He, however, escaped through the stockholme to give warning to the people on the deck. Pirates tipped him up and he was covered, like the other officers, by a couple of men with revolvers. The gang took full possession of the ship.

PASSENGERS THREATENED.

They rapidly ransacked the ship and soon equipped themselves with the ship's arms. They informed all on board that if they did as they were told they would not be hurt at all. Then they made the officers put the ship about and told them to proceed to Bias Bay. After that time the passengers were informed by the pirates, who were all Hakka men, that "Any warship come, we make die; but we make kill every one." With this threat hanging over them, the passengers came down the coast. The Europeans were not at all molested or interfered with during the trip, but the pirates ransacked and looted the belongings of the Chinese passengers for the was a very unpleasant experience for the passengers to have walking about the vessel surrounded by numbers of the pirates who kept toying with their weapons. The pirates came aboard the vessel as passengers at Shanghai, but, as we have said, they were Hakka, from the vicinity of Canton. They were unable to speak the Northern dialect.

INCIDENT OF A PASSING SHIP.

Though several ships passed the *Tung Chow* on the way down none had been very close, but yesterday morning those on board experienced the most trying ordeal of all. Another B. & S. ship approached and passed quite near. Immediately the pirates threatened the officers with what would happen if any communication was made with the approaching vessel to excite suspicion that all was not well on board the *Tung Chow*. On the bridge was the Chief Officer (Mr. Nisbet) closely watched by several pirates who kept toying with their bodies. All the other officers and the passengers were similarly watched by others of the gang. The passing vessel dipped her flag and the *Tung Chow* responded by running up the B. & S. flag and dipping her flag also. All were relieved when the vessel had passed and with it the danger with which the pirates had threatened them.

AT BIAS BAY.

At Bias Bay, sampans came alongside and were evidently expected by the pirates, who dropped into them their loot from the Chinese passengers and about \$30,000 taken from the strong room of the ship. The pirates slipped down into the sampans and rowed ashore. The *Tung Chow* then proceeded to Hongkong where she arrived late yesterday evening.

She had signalled to Waglan in passing and the police were quickly on board when she arrived in port. Learning of the Captain's severe injuries the services of Surgeon-Lieut. Neil, of H.M.S. *Peterfield*, were promptly secured. Shortly afterwards Mr. F. S. James, the Company's Marine Superintendent, arrived accompanied by Dr. W. V. M. Koch, who examined the injured captain and arranged that he should go into the Peak Hospital this morning. While his injury is serious it is not considered dangerous. Fortunately, among the passengers was a missionary lady (Mrs. Emmett) who is a trained nurse, and she gave her unremitting attention to the injured captain during the voyage.

On the way down to Bias Bay coal ran short and bean cake from the cargo had to be used to keep the fires going.

LADY PASSENGER'S STORY.

One of the lady passengers (Mrs. Walsh) interviewed by a *Daily Press* representative last night, spoke of the terrible experiences those on board had undergone. She said that the first dinner they had on board after the ship had been seized was like a nightmare in her memory. One long table in the saloon was allotted to the European passengers and into the room about twelve of the pirates squatted about on the time tables, chairs and floors—all the time with their pistols in their hands. The majority of the pirates, she said, seemed good natured enough, but there were several who seemed to thirst for blood. The Chinese cooks prepared food for the passengers and stewards served it just as usual, she said, and all on board went on as though nothing unusual had happened, the engineers working down below under a pirate guard. The wounded captain was taken to his cabin.

The pirates seemed to have two or three leaders one of whom could speak English, and it was he who explained to them that they would not be hurt as long as no warship came along to their rescue. It was a terrible experience, she added, and nothing had ever been more welcome in her whole life than the sight of Hongkong.

Among the passengers on board was Mr. G. H. Woodhead, C.B.E., editor of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, who was returning to Tientsin from a holiday at home. At the time the ship was seized Mr. Woodhead was in his cabin reading. A Chinese steward burst in, said breathlessly that "bad men" were on deck and quickly crept under the bunk.

Mr. E. G. Webster, of Sirsons Bros., of Hull, was another passenger.

OFFICERS PRAISED.

Mr. Webster, in an interview, praised the wonderful courage shown by the officers of the vessel and the fine example they set. All of them, he said, showed wonderful coolness during their trying experience. They never lost their nerve and they never lost their temper or humour, never lost their unfailing good nature. They were brave men, he added, true Britishers, and the best type of the British merchant seamen. The ladies, too, in their terrible ordeal, showed splendid courage. They kept a stiff upper lip at times when things looked very black.

When the ship was seized, Mr. Sharp, who happened to have \$400 gold on his person, slipped it under the cushion of a settee in the saloon, on which pirates sat times out of number for they took up their stations all over the ship. All Chinese passengers were kept in their quarters by the pirates, who thoroughly frightened them with their pistols while they deprived them of their valuables.

PIRATES CUMSHAW THE CREW.

Before the pirates left the ship they presented \$300 of their ill-gotten gains to the crew.

PREVIOUS SIMILAR PIRACIES.

Previous piracies of an identical character on steamers in Chinese waters within easy memory are:—
The China Merchants s.s. *Kwangtung*, December, 1921.
The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s s.s. *Sui An*, November, 1922.
The China Merchants s.s. *Tai Shan*, May, 1923.
The China Merchants s.s. *Hsin Chang*, September, 1923.
The British steamer *San Ning*, October, 1923.

(Continued on next column.)

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

WARFARE IN NORTH.

TOKYO ANXIOUS REGARDING
MUKDEN OUTLOOK.

Tokyo, December 22nd.

The Japanese Foreign Office is very perturbed at the increasing anti-Japanism in the Chinese Press and in China generally, though it is not altogether unexpected.

Reports from Mukden state that it is feared the situation will become worse, as Marshal Chang Tso Lin's impressed troops may be unmanageable now they are retreating.

General Shirakawa, commander of the Kwantung Army, has arrived in Mukden and it is understood that he is transferring his Headquarters there from Port Arthur.

The War Office states that he has been given a free hand to take all precautions he considers necessary.

RUSSIANS NOT MOVING.

Tokyo, December 21st.
During the Budget debate, Baron Shidehara, replying to a question by Baron Sakatani, said a consular report from Manchuria indicated that no Soviet troops had yet been sent North to Manchuria. Though the Soviet's future attitude was unknown, it was not considered likely that they would send troops there.

CONFIDENCE OF YEN.

PEKING, December 21st.
General Yen Hai Shan has issued a communique, dated the 18th inst., claiming that he has repeatedly defeated Honan invaders, who are regarded as brigands, and he is pursuing them from Liaochow eastwards. He expects that tranquillity will be restored in Shanghai within a few days.

AN ORDERLY RETREAT.

Tokyo, December 22nd.
A *Kokusan* message from Mukden says that Chang Tso Lin's troops have retreated in orderly fashion from Hsinmanfu to Chuliho. Kuo's army occupying the former place yesterday afternoon. The Mukden troops are now preparing to destroy the railway bridges at Chuliho if Kuo's men advance any further.

ASTONISHMENT IN TOKYO.

Tokyo, December 22nd.
Foreign press comment on Japan's despatch of troops to Manchuria, which is generally regarded as sympathetic, has somewhat astonished official circles by describing the Japanese movements as "protection of non-Chinese residents as occupation of Mukden."
Mr. Debuchi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, interviewed, considers that "this can hardly be said to convey the true meaning and purpose of the action by Japan, who, in bringing up her garrison to the normal strength of eight thousand men, wished, in the event of hostilities near the railway zone, to check fighting within a six-mile area."
"That zone is laid down in her first Note of warning to the Chinese generals, to protect the lives and property of foreign residents in that territory." Mr. Debuchi pointed out that while Japanese troops are now engaged on this duty within the limits of the railway concession at Mukden, the Chinese Civil Governor is exercising full powers of administration over general affairs in the city province.

SOVIET AND CHINA.

M. CHICHERIN EXPLAINS
RUSSIAN ATTITUDE.

BERLIN, December 21st.
In the course of an interview, M. Chicherin declared that the Soviet attitude towards China was friendly and correct, although he did not hide the fact that his sympathies were with the Kuomintang, whose programme to create a free, independent and modernised federal Chinese Republic was welcomed by Russia.

JAPAN AND GOLD.

PREMATURE YET TO LIFT
EMBARGO ON EXPORT.

Tokyo, December 21st.
This evening's newspapers report that during to-day's Budget debate the Finance Minister stated that the Government considered it still premature to lift the gold export embargo.

The Hongkong-Swallow steamer *Hydrangea* (an ex-British warship), January, 1924.

The Hongkong-Kongmoon steamer *Tai Lee*, January, 1924.

The Chinese steamer *Ming Shin*, c/o Wenchow, October, 1924.

Piratical attacks on smaller ships during the past three or four years in Chinese waters not very remote from Hongkong would make a formidable list.

THE PIRATES' NEST AT BIAS BAY.

Bias Bay has been a notorious rendezvous of the pirates who engage in enterprises like the one now reported. Several of the looted ships in the foregoing list were taken there in just the same way that the *Tung Chow* was brought there. Under constant British pressure, the Chinese authorities were persuaded a year ago to take drastic action against this pirates' nest; but it is evident that the pirates have not been permanently driven from the place.

Hongkong Weekly Press.

WE ARE CONTINUALLY RECEIVING ORDERS FOR "COPIES OF EACH ISSUE OF THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS PUBLISHED SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE STRIKE."

THESE ORDERS CANNOT BE FILLED BECAUSE MOST OF THE ISSUES HAVE BEEN SOLD OUT.

THERE ARE, HOWEVER, STILL ON HAND A FEW COPIES OF THE FOLLOWING DATES.

AUGUST 8TH.

AUGUST 29TH.

APPLICATION FOR THESE SHOULD BE MADE TO THE CITY OFFICE OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, 1A, CHATER ROAD. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 12.

The issue of August 8th contains the detailed reply by A. G. M. to Wu Hon Man's Manifesto. This reply analyses very fully the various contentions put forward by the Bolsheviks in their propaganda, and gives the British point of view. It should be kept on record as it will always be useful for reference purposes.

The issue of August 29th contains the full report of the great indignation meeting held at the Theatre Royal, together with the text of the Telegram sent to the Prime Minister.

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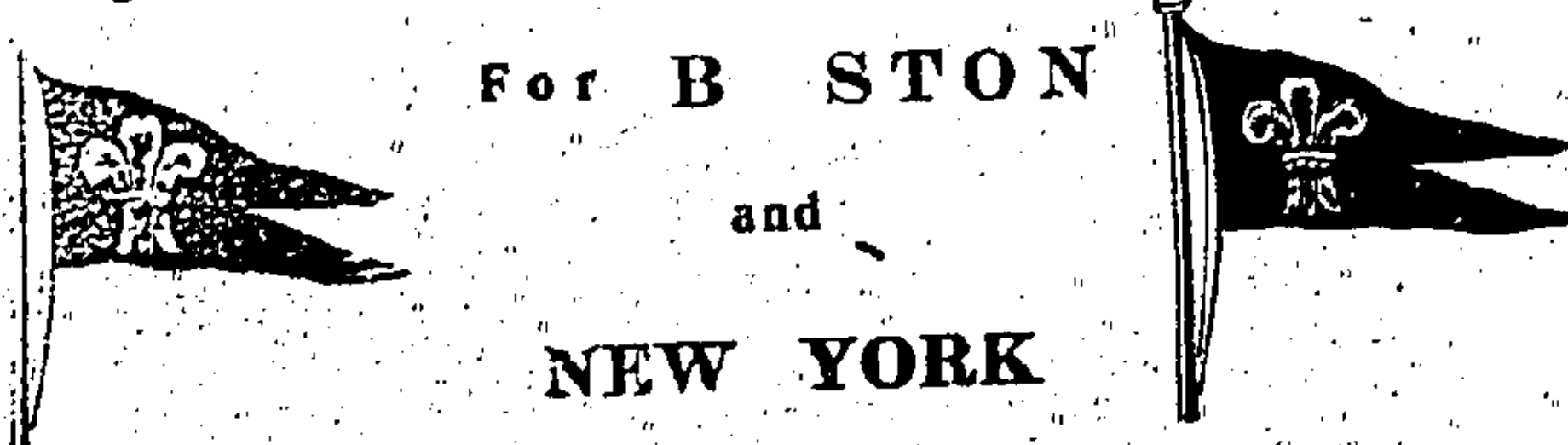
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"LAHORE"	9,352	21st Jan.	Singapore, Penang & Bombay.
"DELTA"	9,097	4th Feb.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and B'bay.
"MALWA"	10,941	8th Feb.	Marseilles and London.
"KARMALA"	9,089	20th Feb.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	6th Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	9,085	13th Mar.	Mars., L'don, A'werp, and Hamburg.
"KHIVA"	9,135	20th Mar.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,918	3rd Apr.	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	9,155	17th Apr.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	21st Apr.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,039	1st May	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	15th May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKADA"	10,000	8th Jan.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TAKADA"	6,249	15th Jan.	do.
"SANTHA"	8,600	23rd Jan.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	6th Jan.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Feb.	
"TANDA"	6,953	3rd Mar.	
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Apr.	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th May	
"TANDA"	6,953	2nd June	

The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hoilo, Cebu, Kolumangan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:-
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
 The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"TAKADA"	6,949	24th Dec.	Am y, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Osaka.
"SICILIA"	6,912	16th Dec. Noon	Shanghai and Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,114	26th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"HYMETTUS"	4,000	2nd Jan.	Yokohama, Kobe and Shanghai.
"SANTHA"	8,600	7th Jan.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	9th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DELTA"	9,097	9th Jan.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	9th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,128	23rd Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	6th Feb.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	9,085	6th Feb.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,953	20th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KHIVA"	9,135	20th Feb.	do.
"ARAFURA"	10,911	6th Mar.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	13th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	9,155	20th Mar.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,039	2nd Apr.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	16th Apr.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	9,114	30th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,953	8th May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	14th May	do.
"MANTUA"	10,902	28th May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,089	11th June	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th June	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
 All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Steamers London and Australian Liners are fitted with Laundries.
 Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
 For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to:-

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

AMOY & FOOCHEW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

*HAICHING ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... Tuesday, 29th Dec., at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAI-NING," "HAIHONG" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to:-

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO.

General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

AMOY & SINGAPORE	"KWANGCHOW"	On 24th Dec.	D.L.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYAN"	On 23rd Dec.	11 a.m.
SAIGON	"KWANGSE"	On 23rd Dec.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 24th Dec.	4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 24th Dec.	4 p.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"TEAN"	On 24th Dec.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 24th Dec.	4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 24th Dec.	D.L.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"ANKING"	On 24th Dec.	5 p.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"KUNGHOW"	On 31st Dec.	Noon

For Freight or Passage apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 35.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, Ltd.

"TAIPING"

This Vessel will sail hence on Friday, 22nd January, 1926.

FOR:-

MANILA, PORT BANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND TAIWANIAN PORTS.

THIS NEW VESSEL IS FITTED WITH THE FINEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
 (Sailings subject to Alteration.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to:-BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
 Telephone: Central 35.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

LOADING FOR MANILA, BOSTON, NEW YORK.

S.S. "CORBY CASTLE" ... Sails 30th Jan.

LLOYD TRIestino.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (PIUM).
 TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

m.v. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails 9th Jan.
 S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails 9th Feb.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

m.v. "VIMINALE" ... Sails 31st Dec.
 m.v. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails 31st Jan.
 S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails 15th Mar.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMINGA" ... (Sails from Calcutta 20th Dec. Colombo 10th Jan.)
 S.S. "UMVOLOSI" ... (Sails from Calcutta 31st Jan. Colombo 10th Feb.)

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
 Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to:-

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1038. Agents.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles	Pro. Arr. at High. and Sailing for S'ial and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
PAUL LECAT	...	...	22nd Dec., 1925
AMBOISE	...	...	5th Jan., 1926
AMAZONE	...	...	19th Jan., "
FOXTAINE BLEAU	...	...	3rd Feb., "
D'ARTAGNAN	...	...	16th Feb., "
ANGKOR	...	...	2nd Mar., "
PORTCOS	...	...	16th Mar., "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
 A Class 1st Class ... 2 85. Od. Od. B Class (1st Class) ... 2 85. Od. Od.
 2nd ... 2 68. Od. Od. STEAMERS (2nd ... 2 60. Od. Od.)

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

As accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP

and DUNKIRK about

S.S. "CAPITAINE FAURE" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive on the 21st December.
 Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to:-

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740. Consignation-Transit-Representation.

